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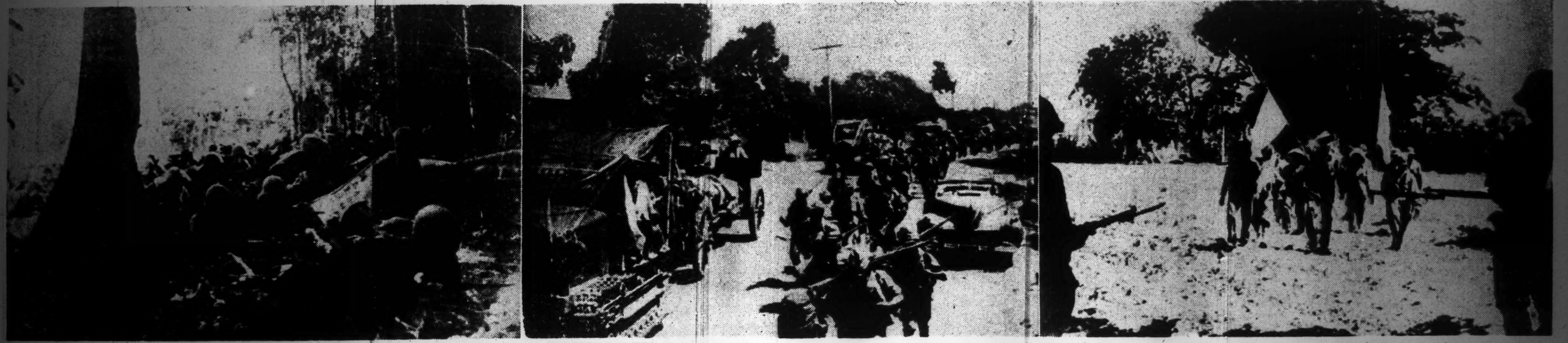
40,000 Prisoners Taken in Bataan



In the wooded area near Mariveles, crack units of the Japanese infantry (left picture) are seen raking the enemy line with intense fire. The man in the center is operating a machine-gun. As soon as the enemy has been dislodged from their positions to a trench further back, the machine-gunner will be the first to jump forward to take up the position abandoned by the enemy. The presence of the machine-gunner is considered a great morale booster to any infantrymen in battle. In the center picture, Japanese soldiers are seen entering the streets of Mariveles, the last stronghold in Bataan Peninsula. A tractor pulling the caissons loaded with big shells can be seen on the left. In the right photograph is a reenactment of the Singapore and Netherlands East Indies' scene when the enemy with white flags came to surrender. There will be more scenes like this all over the other fronts in Asia where the enemy forces think that they can put up a resistance. (Censored by War Ministry) Domei telephoto from Fukuoka.

CHURCHILL ADMITS R.A.F. IS HELPLESS IN DEFENDING INDIA

All Planes Which Tried to Check Japanese Attacks Were Smashed

TELLS OF NAVAL DEFEAT

Critical House of Commons Forces British Premier To Tell Truth

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—In response to attacks by Japanese planes upon Colombo and Trincomalee on Ceylon Island, British fighter and bomber planes attempted to counter-attack, but almost all were either shot down or destroyed by the Japanese, Premier Winston Churchill disclosed in his speech in the House of Commons today, according to a London report reaching here.

Powerful Japanese Naval Units on April 5 attacked Colombo and Trincomalee on Ceylon Island, sinking one British aircraft carrier and two cruisers as well as damaging establishments on the coast, the Prime Minister admitted.

Naval operations of the Allied forces are being conducted under the command of Admiral James Somerville, who, after distinguishing himself in the Mediterranean, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet in the Indian Ocean, he added.

"Nothing can be said concerning the reason why he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Indian waters or the strength of the forces placed under his command," the Premier said, adding, "however, the British Admiralty is confident of the accuracy of Admiral Somerville's judgment on fleet operations."

Faces Critical House

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—The questions the members of the House of Commons put to Churchill, elicited sensational revelations about the seriousness of the blows which have been inflicted on the British forces in the Indian Ocean. They also demonstrated clearly the lack of cooperation between the British Navy and air force, so that great unrest prevailed among the members of the House.

Toward the end of his report Churchill declared that almost all airplanes which participated in the attack were either shot down, seriously damaged or rendered unserviceable. Upon this, one member asked: "Do you mean Japanese airplanes?" The Premier replied: "No, our planes which counter-attacked."

One of the Labor members stressed that the Premier's statement was completely new and surprising. He asked Churchill whether he was aware that his statements "hardly differed from other statements, made on previous occasions, after similar catastrophes," and that it was not suited to increase the confidence of the people in the Government. On the contrary, "it seems as if we have not learned our lessons from the past

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Eyewitnesses Reveal True Nature of U.S. Troops; Heartless Even to Own Officers

The real nature of the American soldiers who leave their wounded officers suffering on the ground where they have fallen and who think nothing of being taken prisoner, is reported by Nichi Nichi correspondents in Bataan. The report follows:

"We met about 50 American soldiers on Cabcaben Pass. They were all disarmed, they stood erect in a line with knapsacks on their backs.

"'Where are you going?' we asked.

"'To the Japanese prison camp.' They didn't seem to be the least bit ashamed.

"'Aren't you surprised at the strength of the Japanese Army?'

"'Not at all. We knew that from the China Affair. That's why we always made sure to stay in the back. But the bombs and shells were really terrible.' Such was the answer of the soldiers who do not know what shame is and think only of their own safety.

"On a highway near Port Mariveles, an old American officer lay panting and suffering. Beads of perspiration were flowing down his forehead. His canteen seemed empty. Although an enemy officer, it was a pitiful sight.

"A troop of American soldiers came passing by on a truck, waving a flag of truce. The officer's face brightened. He raised his hands and tried to stop the truck. But the vehicle dodged him and sped by. The officer, exerting his last energy, lifted himself up, ran to the truck, and tried to get hold of its rear end. A young officer pushed his hands off, causing the officer to fall to the ground.

"He tried to get up in vain. A second later some Japanese soldiers came by. Seeing blood flowing from his forehead, they lifted him up and gave him first aid treatment.

"This episode relates only too plainly the spirit of the American soldiers who would throw one who only yesterday was their superior into the mud.

"Hearing sounds of a struggle in the forest, we went nearer. Three Filipino soldiers were 'man-handling' two American soldiers, who were panting weakly from the heat.

"'Look what has happened to us because of you Americans! Hand over that canteen! . . . and that aviator's uniform!' To these commands of the Filipino soldiers, the American soldiers were taking their clothes off meekly.

"Everywhere refugee Filipinos can be seen abusing the American soldiers . . here young mother cries, thrusting her half-dead baby before a soldier, 'Don't you have pity for this baby? You fool! Look what you've done to us.' . . . there an old man screams, 'Give me back my son. Where's my village that you've burned' . . . another raves, 'you liar. You said there were many American soliders. Look! Manila is in the hands of the Japanese now.'

"The masks of the Americans who had been duping the Filipinos with false propaganda and have been mistreating them for all these years are thus being ripped off."

PRAVDA SAYS RUSSIA WILL STAY NEUTRAL

Comment Made on Occasion of Anniversary of Pact With Japan

As long as Japan adheres to its present policy, the Soviet Union will observe neutrality, the Pravda, Soviet paper, declared editorially on Monday on the occasion of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact, according to an Asahi dispatch from Kuibishev.

In view of the fact that the Soviet Government has refrained from manifesting its attitude concerning the Neutrality Pact in view of the delicate international situation following the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, much importance must be attached to the Pravda's editorial as the first manifestation of the Soviet Government's attitude toward the pact, the Asahi added.

The recent conclusion of the fishery modus vivendi between Japan and the Soviet Union, the Pravda stressed, indicates the Soviet Government's readiness to maintain normal relations with Japan.

The Asahi pointed out that the Pravda's editorial could be construed to mean that the Soviet Union has no intention whatsoever of meddling in the War of Greater East Asia, devoting itself entirely to the prosecution of the hostilities against Germany.

N.Y. TIMES ASSAILS BRITISH FOR FAILURE

Britain's Failure to Recognize Urgency of Problem Reason For Impasse in India

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—Forgetting to mention the failure of Colonel Louis Johnson, personal representative of President Roosevelt, in the Anglo-Indian negotiations, the New York Times today, in an editorial entitled "Sleep-walking in India," declared that both Britain and India are responsible for the breakdown of the negotiations.

If the Indian problem can still be solved, the solution can rest only on the candid recognition of factors which have led to the present impasse, the paper stated, adding that both Britain and India are responsible for the failure.

Long ago, the British people should have recognized the urgency of the problem; if they had, the Cripps' plan would have at least led India to a participation in the war, However, common sense would indicate an acceptance of the British proposal at least provisionally, the New York Times stated.

Meanwhile, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, who is on a tour of Texas, declared in an interview at Terrelltebs that there is no hope for immediate solution of the Indian problem if Sir Stafford failed, claiming, however, the Cripps mission merely is a political failure and does not connote that India will fail to support the

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INDIANS EVACUATING FROM MADRAS CITY IN GREAT CONFUSION

130,000 Refugees Leave for Interior in Special Trains in Continuous Stream

ONLY 600,000 REMAIN

Alarmed British Officials Unable to Bring Calm to Panic-Stricken People

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—With the start of the Japanese Naval offensive in the Indian Ocean, the city of Madras, on the east coast of India, has been thrown into utmost confusion as thousands of citizens began evacuation of the city, according to a Reuters report received here today.

Already 130,000 refugees have left the city for the interior in special refugee trains, which have been running since April 7, and by other means of transportation, the report said, adding the population of the city now has been reduced to 600,000 persons.

All food stores reportedly have been placed under local governmental control, while women and children have been moved to a number of troop barracks near the city.

Panic also has spread throughout various cities in the State of Orissa, north of Madras, where the fleeing citizens have thrown the countryside into complete disorder, it was said.

Alarmed British officials reportedly are considering various countermeasures to reassure and calm the panic-stricken populace, but without much effect.

ARMY, NAVY KEEP UP CORREGIDOR BLASTING

Many Enemy Officers, Including Commander of U.S. Forces in Bataan, Captured; American Captives Number 6,700

196 GUNS, 124 TANKS, 220 MOTOR-CARS SEIZED

Forty thousand prisoners and many spoils of war, including cannon, tanks, machine-guns and ammunition, formed the principal war gains of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines area since they launched their general assault up to April 12, according to a communique released by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:10 p.m. on Tuesday.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique reads:

"The principal war gains in the Philippines area since the Imperial Forces launched their general assault up to April 12 are as follows:

"1. Prisoners, at least 40,000, include Major-General King, Commander of the American Bataan Army, Major-General Jones, Commander of the First Army, Major-General Parker, Commander of the Second Army, Major-General Francisco, Commander of the Philippines Army, and several divisional commanders and officers. The American prisoners number 6,700.

"2. Spoils of war: 196 heavy guns and other artillery pieces. About 320 machine-guns. About 500 automatic rifles. About 10,000 rifles. 124 tanks (including armored cars). About 220 automobiles, and much ammunition and material."

CONCENTRATE ON CORREGIDOR BOMBING

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, April 14.—Large formations of Army bombers, including a considerable number of the heaviest type of super-bombers, rained tons of explosives on Corregidor Island yesterday morning and afternoon causing devastating damage on remaining enemy military objectives. The detonations of exploding bombs, coupled with blasts of anti-aircraft batteries vibrated the air and created a most stupendous and terrifying scene. Navy bombers also carried out effective bombardments on the enemy forces throughout the day.

CORREGIDOR TAKES HEAVY BEATING

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, April 14.—The northern batteries of the Corregidor Fortress practically have been devastated by the incessant bombing attacks of the Japanese Air Forces. Japanese naval aircraft, flying in big formations over the fortress twice on Sunday, in the morning and afternoon, showered a rain of large-caliber bombs upon the northern batteries, causing terrific explosions and fires at six places.

CEBU AREAS BOMBED FURIOUSLY

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, April 10.—Japanese Army aircraft yesterday morning and afternoon attacked areas around Cebu City, on Cebu Island, strafing enemy troop concentrations and setting ablaze the greater part of remnant enemy positions.

Britain Announces New Commander For Fleet in India

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—The British Admiralty today announced that Admiral James Somerville, former commander-in-chief of the British fleet in the western Mediterranean, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the British fleet in the Indian Ocean, replacing Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, according to reports received here. Although no reason for the sudden replacement has been disclosed, it is general believed Vice-Admiral Layton was held responsible for the serious setbacks suffered by the British fleet recently in the Indian Ocean.

U.S.-HAITI SIGN TREATY

Signatory Now Made Virtually a Dependency of America

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—Haiti virtually has become a dependency of the United States by concluding an economic and military assistance pact with the United States Government on April 13, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

According to the stipulations of the treaty the United States will assume responsibility for Haiti's defense while it also proposes to absorb Haiti's surplus cotton, the report declared.

HOMMA COMMENTS ON P.I. OPERATIONS

Was More a Battle Against Difficult Terrain, Says Commander

LITTLE OTHER OPPOSITION

U.S. Authorities Generally Admit an End Has Come To Fighting

Domei

BATAAN FRONT, April 14.—Japan's battle in the Philippines campaign has been one against the difficult terrain rather than the American forces, Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, declared last night in commenting on the fighting in the islands.

Lieutenant-General Homma said that the Japanese campaign started with the routing of the American-Filipino forces on level ground. "Then came the general Japanese offensive against the Bataan fortresses," he disclosed.

In conclusion, the Lieutenant-General expressed deep gratitude for the courageous fighting of the forces under his command.

A Forlorn Hope

Special to the Asahi

BUENOS AIRES, April 13.—In view of the defeat of the American Forces in the Bataan area, the United States Government has realized that even if the remaining American forces retreated to the other bases along the coast of the Bay of Manila or to Corregidor, they have neither the chance nor the ability to put up any sort of resistance against the Japanese Forces, and it is generally acknowledged among the American authorities that the war in the Philippines has come to an end.

Commenting on the defenses of the Corregidor Fortress, a newspaper report says, "Geographically, Corregidor is much like the island of Malta. It is doubtful if the island can withstand the Japanese bombardment. It must be regarded that the Japanese, who crossed the Straits of Johore and landed on Singapore in the Malay campaign, are going to employ the same type of super-strategy."

The failure of the British mission in India and the fall of the American defenses in the Bataan area have dealt a crushing blow to the public mind in America, and the authorities are exerting themselves in trying to concoct some pleasant war news for public consumption.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

MRS. CASEY SAYS ANTI-BRITISH FEELING IN U.S.

SAIGON, April 14.—Mrs. Richard Casey, wife of the former Australian Minister to Washington who was recently appointed by Winston Churchill as British Minister to the Middle East, revealed in an interview in London that although the Americans held a sincerely cordial feeling toward the Australians, the same could not be said about their attitude toward the British, reports reaching here from Melbourne disclosed today.

According to the report, Mrs. Casey stated that her husband did not have to build up the friendly feeling between Australia and the United States, because it had existed already when they arrived in America. She also added that Americans very often asked why the Australian forces were engaged in so many theaters of war to which she told them that Australia realized that this was a world war.

CHIANG NOW FORCED TO HAUL PETROL BY MANPOWER

SHANGHAI, April 14.—The significance of the fall of Hongkong and Rangoon has now become even more manifest with the admission yesterday by the Chungking radio that Chiang Kai-shek has been forced to organize a human porter relay system to transport vitally needed petrol and war supplies from India over 700 kilometers of steep and rocky mountain terrain.

INDIANS CONFIDENT NOW OF OWN POWER

Cripps' Mission Undermined British Prestige in Eyes of Inhabitants

The abortive Cripps' mission to India is having effects the very opposite of those sought by Britain in sending Sir Stafford Cripps to India in an attempt to reach a settlement on the Indian question.

An Istanbul dispatch to the Nichi Nichi tells of an aggravation of the situation between India and Britain as a result of the collapse of the Anglo-Indian parley.

The same report indicates that the minority group of Mohammedans in the northwestern part of India which is rich in man-power is showing signs of starting a movement for evading conscription in a move against Britain.

A Lisbon dispatch to the same paper quotes Mahatma Gandhi, prominent leader of the Indian National Congress Party, as saying that India would resist any attempt on the part of Britain to drag India into the war.

The dispatch is to the following effect:

"Sir Stafford Cripps, whose mission to India has been a dismal failure, left India for home on April 12.

"The break down in the Anglo-Indian negotiations has brought into prominence three points.

1. There is no thought on the part of the Indian people to rely on Britain.

2. A common front by the Indian people is hopeless.

3. Reaction in India to the Indian campaign of the Imperial Japanese Forces cannot be the same.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, prominent leader of the Indian people, continues to display a lack of knowledge of the true intentions of Japan, as will be seen from a radio broadcast he made the other day in which he said that 'we have a duty to defend India, and it is out of the question for us to look on with folded arms.'"

His attitude presents a contrast with the position taken by Mahatma Gandhi.

Will Not Fight Japan

Mahatma Gandhi had the following to say to a correspondent of the Daily Express, which aroused the ire of the British people:

"I will permit Japanese to land in India and fight them without using violence. I know that my policy is at variance with the policy of London.

"China is in the wrong in carrying on a war of resistance against Japan. If the Chinese people do not resist the Japanese, do not take up arms, and do not destroy crops, Japan will not kill them. Japan will not kill people who do not offer resistance.

"The Indian people are not armed. What useful purpose will be served by the Indian people in fighting the Japanese? Suppose the Indian people are as well armed as the Japanese. They would kill each other. And there would be no meaning. Suppose again that the Indian people are superior in arms to the Japanese people. I would not even then, like to kill Japanese.

"India will not fight, whatever happens. To be taken into the folds of Japan would be less painful than to be driven into war. Britain might do it in a British fashion if it wanted to. The Indian people will do it in an Indian fashion. They will do it without using violence."

Mahatma Still Idol

The Anglo-Indian parley has brought it out that the Mahatma continues to be high in the estimation of his countrymen. The correspondent to which the Mahatma spoke admits that the Indian leader is respected by his countrymen as though he were a living god.

Following the break-down of the Anglo-Indian parley, Sir Stafford Cripps told the press that the matter had reverted to the condition which existed at the time he came to India. He expressed the belief that Britain would continue to perform its duty and mission.

Sir Stafford's comment left no doubt that Britain will bring pressure to bear on India with the idea of dragging that country into the war and converting it into a theater of war in which the scorched earth policy would be practised.

Sir Stafford was not accurate in saying that the matter had reverted to where it stood at the time of his coming to India. The abortive Anglo-Indian parley had the effect of increasing the confidence of the Indian people and undermining the prestige of Britain in the eyes of the Indians.

The lesson taught by the Anglo-Indian parley is that the Indian masses will defend themselves even against the British.

Churchill-Cripps Rivalry

According to a Stockholm dispatch to the Nichi Nichi, Premier Winston Churchill and his associates are apt to take delight over the failure of Sir Stafford Cripps to reach a settlement with India. The dispatch explains that a decline in Sir Stafford's prestige would lead to an improvement in the position of Premier Churchill and his group.

"There is much speculation as to what Premier Churchill will do about the Indian problem after the arrival in England of Sir Stafford, who has left India after his failure to come to terms with Indian leaders on the problem," says a Saigon dispatch to the same paper.

"Premier Churchill is in rivalry with Sir Stafford. This, along with the fact that the policies of the Conservatives are opposed to those of the Liberals who are idealistic, prompts the thought that the responsibility for the failure of the Anglo-Indian parley will be called in serious question with the possible result that the weakness of Britain's War Cabinet will be disclosed to the world. There is a possibility that the failure of the Indian parley will cost the Churchill Cabinet its life."

Today's Press Comments

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Anglo-Indian Relations

CHUGAI—Sir Stafford Cripps, before his departure from India after the collapse of the negotiations he had been carrying on with Indian leaders for a settlement of the Indian question, made a statement for publication which, while being laden with suggestions, was indicative of the future course of Anglo-Indian relations.

One of the most absorbing questions is the line of policy to be followed by Britain in dealing with the situation which has been caused by the collapse of the Anglo-Indian negotiations. If Britain has no hope of solving the Indian question in any measurable future, as was indicated by Sir Stafford, the common sense view is that it will deal with the Indian people in a high-handed manner. Whether Britain will apply increased pressure against India, however, is highly doubtful. As a matter of fact, Britain is in a position where it cannot do anything about India even if it wants to.

The defense of India has been a matter of concern to Britain for many years. As Sir Stafford indicated, Britain is not in a position to be indifferent to the question of Indian defense. Now India has turned down the proposals of the British War Cabinet concerning the defense of India. Normally Britain will apply increased pressure against India by way of chastising its recalcitrancy. There is no sign that it will do anything about India. The explanation is that it is no longer as strong as it was years ago.

The leaders of the Indian National Congress Party whom Sir Stafford approached were not slow to take advantage of the growing weakness of the British Government to reject the British program for solving the Indian question. The successful operations of the Imperial Japanese Forces against India were another important factor responsible for the tightening of the attitude of these Indian leaders toward Sir Stafford's proposals.

The statement of Sir Stafford indicated that he is concerned about the minority groups in India which he fears will be oppressed by the Indian National Congress Party in the event the latter group comes to direct the destiny of India. It will not be surprising if Sir Stafford goes beyond expressing concern about Indian minority groups and provoke them into a struggle against the National Congress Party which he has every reason to resent. We hope that the National Congress Party will be on its guard against doing anything that might impair the prospect of an India for the Indians for which it is working. It is time that the leaders of the National Congress Party and other groups in India understand the objective of Japan's basic policy and the sentiment of the Japanese people toward India.

Failure of the American Government

MIYAKO—Under the fierce onslaughts of the Japanese Forces, the stronghold of Corregidor, the last citadel of the Americans in the Philippines, is on the eve of its collapse, and the Americans have awakened from their vain dream of being able to resist the Japanese forever. This is the beginning of the end of the American invasion of East Asia.

There are many points on which the U.S. Government may reflect with benefit, considering their arrogant and bellicose attitude during the Japan-American negotiations before the war.

Japan's attitude was one of courtesy and conciliation, but notwithstanding this, America by her arrogant attitude finally caused the present war. This she now realizes, to her own sad loss. If America had known how to be more conciliatory, she might not have lost the Philippines. Certainly war would not have broken out. America is now a sadder, and we hope, a much wiser nation.

But from the point of view of East Asia, and from the point of view of the Philippines, now returning to East Asia, America's error was most fortunate, and historically, a most inevitable occurrence. In this connection, the speech of Governor Jorge B. Vargas reflects the mind of the entire Philippines. According to Mr. Vargas, the war had uprooted American influence in the Philippines, and given the Filipinos the chance to rise for the independence of their beloved country. Furthermore, it is the wisest and the bounden duty of the Philippines to cooperate with the Japanese, and to accept their leadership in the remaking of their country as a vital integer in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The emancipation of the Philippines is nearing completion, and the reconstruction of the southern lands, politically, economically and culturally, is progressing rapidly.

In this connection the military authorities are sending a thousand experts to the southern lands. These are agricultural and forestry experts, as well as commercial experts. Furthermore several mining experts have also been sent to the south. It is the first time such a large number is being sent, and it shows that the development of the south is progressing at a very rapid pace. The men are not fortune hunters, but new pioneers working for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Their responsibilities are heavy, and it is expected that they will not let down their Government.

Churchill Admits R.A.F. Is Helpless In Defending India

(Continued From Page 1)

events. It appears that there has been no air protection at all. There certainly should have been a greater cooperation between the Navy and the Air Force."

Upon this, Churchill defended himself by pointing out that the British air force did not suffice to furnish adequate air protection for all British warships of which a large number are always on duty in order to escort convoys. "Our main difficulty is to procure the necessary forces for meeting the new attacks to which we are constantly exposed," he said.

Silent on India

Only casually did Winston Churchill mention the situation, caused by the breakdown of the Indian negotiations, in the sitting of the House of Commons. He said that he had to postpone a detailed statement until after the return of Sir Stafford Cripps who probably would like to appear himself before the House. The British Prime Minister added, in a manner suggesting a personal vote of confidence: "Although I do not doubt that Cripps must have felt it a hard blow that his mission had been unsuccessful, this in no way alters the fact that we have a full understanding of his mission and that we appreciate the conduct of his negotiations." Churchill's words were much applauded by the House.

The Premier later announced the appointment of Lord Luis Mountbatton, who is a cousin of the King, to the post of Chief of the Combined Operations. He was at the same time promoted to the rank of vice-admiral with the honorary ranks of lieutenant-general and air marshal. In his new capacity, Lord Mountbatton will attend all sittings of the councils of the Chief of General Staff.

Winter Aid Campaign

Transocean

BERLIN, March 28.—The war winter aid campaign, which was the seventh and last one in 1941-1942 and which ended on March 8, yielded about Reichsmark 38,000,000—which is the biggest sum ever collected. The result of the corresponding campaign last year was Reichsmark 28,000,000.

Shipping Air Defense Imperial Ordinance To Be Promulgated

The Government, at the regular Cabinet session Tuesday decided to promulgate shortly an Imperial ordinance regulating shipping air defense, reports Domei. The new Imperial ordinance, based on the Air Defense Law, is designed to apply to all shipping. Under the ordinance, an air defense corps under the command of the captain will be organized on all shipping vessels, so that the safety of marine traffic may be insured against air attacks.

N.Y. Times Assails British for Failure

(Continued From Page 1)

British army, according to a report reaching here today from Corpus Christi, in Texas.

Nehru Denies Rumor

Domei

VICHY, April 13.—Categorically denying rumors that the Indian National Congress Party had requested Colonel Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's special envoy to India, to use his good offices for smooth progress in the British-Indian negotiations, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress Party, today declared that what India expects of Britain in the future is merely to become a barrier to the political and economic development of India, according to a Havas dispatch reaching here today from New Delhi.

The statement of Sir Stafford Cripps, British envoy to India, that the Indian National Congress Party has asked Colonel Johnson to extend his good offices in the British-India negotiations is a sheer fabrication, Mr. Nehru asserted.

The American envoy, he added, voiced only his desire for satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations.

HASEGAWA CALLS ON TOJO

Submits Report on Administrative Affairs of Taiwan

Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, called on Premier General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence at noon Tuesday, when he submitted a report to the Premier on the administrative affairs of the island, reports Domei. Taking luncheon together with Cabinet Ministers, the Governor-General had consultations with them.

SPAIN NOW MEMBER OF AXIS PRESS CLUB

Attainment of High Journalistic Ethics Stressed at National Meeting

D.N.B.

VENICE, April 13.—In today's meeting of the Congress of the Union of the National Journalists' Association, Spain, under enthusiastic demonstrations, became a member of the Union.

Dr. Luis Gonzales Alonso, head of the Spanish delegation, stressed that the journalists of that country on whose soil the first battles of the world historic struggle against Bolshevism was fought could not have stayed away from this meeting. Spain's joining was taking place at a time when the best sons of the Spanish nation were fighting on the Soviet Russian front under the victorious flags of the Reich, he declared.

In another speech, delivered by a representative of the Japanese Embassy at Berlin, the representative of the Japanese delegation submitted the greetings and wishes of the Japanese press which is inspired by the same spirit as the armed forces of Japan. Political aims, so the delegate stressed, could not be reached by the spreading of lies, and nothing but the truth would lead to real and lasting success. He emphasized with great satisfaction that the press of the Axis was disdaining the low means of the Anglo-Saxon opponents and was striving on its part to inform its readers of the true facts. The Japanese delegate concluded by stating that the Powers of the new order can be sure of reaching their final goal with the help of a colossal concentration of power dealing out blows in the East as well as in the West.

Pavolini's Address

The next to follow was Mr. Pavolini, Italian Minister of National Culture, who addressed the Congress, stating that the new order in Europe was already a fact and that the discussions held at Venice, clearly revealed the fighting spirit of journalism. A true agreement was existing in the spiritual attitude of all participants and the journalism, as understood and practised by them, constituted an instrument of the nations and their respective ideals. On the side of the enemy, however, journalism was merely an instrument of plutocracy and its interests.

"Our press discipline includes the duty of full responsibility and personal initiative, displayed by fighters at the front who are serving the cause of their people," Minister Pavolini stated. The so-called 'liberty of the press' of democratic journalism only meant the right to serve financial and secret egoistic powers without personal responsibility. "Our method is the truth," the Minister continued. "Our main work consists in eliminating false ideas by supporting and stimulating the intelligence of our readers in that great process of revision that means war, whereas the main work of our enemy journalists consists in repeating these falsities again and again. The press of our countries, on the other hand, is spreading common ideas, holds a common philosophy and a common vision of the future. The Anglo-American and Soviet propaganda, however, have not even been able to agree on the smallest practicable point of approach despite repeated attempts undertaken by Sir Stafford Cripps as well as other Bolshevists in London.

"In all our countries the Jews have been eliminated from the press while in all opposing countries most of the press is in the hands of Jews. Newspapers as well as books are regarded by us as a means of education whereas our opponents are converting both into a means of corruption."

Ethics of Journalism

"These points," the Minister went on, "explain the basic idea of journalism practised by us, and that of our opponents. Ours is a manly and determined voice of a rising world. Another powerful truth which is holding together our nations is our opposition to Bolshevism. Mussolini's squdrist from Florenz and Apulien who many years ago died in order to defend his country, the man in his Brown Shirt who gave his blood in Bavaria and in Prussia fighting against the Marxist hordes, the White Guardist of Mannerheim's First Army, the man who put an end to Bela Khun's terror, the numerous victims of Bolshevism in the Balkan countries, the legionaries of the Caudillo during the great campaign on the Iberian Peninsula—they all are today fighting in the East, side by side with the German and allied soldiers under the command of the Fuehrer.

"We, anti-Bolshevists, do not deny the social crisis of the modern world and we are convinced that our common fight for it is the uniting element among all our nations from Europe to East Asia and that the solution can only be found in a higher social justice. Our aims are clear and obliging. Our opponents, headed by Mr. Roosevelt, imagine that they will win this war because they are rich. They forget, however, that this war is a typical revolutionary war and that we shall win this war just because we are poor.

"Mr. Roosevelt wanted a definition of this war; we shall give it to him: This is a war which will be lost by you, Mr. Roosevelt, and if you are looking for an even more detailed definition, let me tell you that this is a war which you have already lost."

Argentina, Japan Will Inaugurate Radiophoto Service

A new radiophoto service will be inaugurated today between Japan and Argentina under the agreement recently concluded between the Communications Ministry and the Argentine Wireless Company, according to Domei. A fee of 300 gold francs, corresponding to ¥195, will be charged for the transmission of a photograph of 150 square centimeters or less, and 450 gold francs, or ¥293.50 for one of 234 square centimeters or less.

U.S. SOLDIERS MARRYING IN AUSTRALIA INCREASE

Government Worried by Problem—Many Couples Already Charged With Bigamy

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—Marriages between American soldiers stationed in Australia and Australian girls are greatly increasing and the Americanization of this continent thus continues at a quick pace, according to respective British reports.

Since these marriages are taking place in such proportions, the Australian Government sees itself obliged to issue some basic rules in this connection.

Following a recent interpellation in Parliament, a respective decree will be issued by the Government during the latter part of this week.

British sources state in this connection that numerous cases of bigamy have been discovered.

American soldiers, who have already been married in their home country have in numerous cases married Australian women without having previously divorced their wives, while Australian women whose husbands are fighting somewhere in the world for England have not refrained from marrying American soldiers.

CIVIL SERVICE STAFF SOARS

Big Increase Noted in U.S. Government Service

Transocean

LISBON, April 7.—The tremendous increase in the number of Government officials and members of the civil service staff of the Roosevelt Government is revealed by a report published at Washington yesterday by the Civil Service Commission.

The report shows that the Government's civil service on January 1 reached the record figure of 1,703,000. Then main war service departments and offices increased their personnel from 497,000 in January 1941 to 1,015,000 officials in January 1942.

Arrives in Fukuoka

Hyogoro Sakurai newly-appointed adviser to the Japanese Army in the Southern regions arrived at Fukuoka by plane Tuesday morning en route to his post, accompanied by Yoshio Sugita and Masao Kato, Army administrators, reports Domei. After stopping overnight in Fukuoka, the party is expected to continue its trip today.

Casualty on Polish Ship

Transocean

LISBON, April 2.—Two persons, a Portuguese and a Dane, were critically wounded today when an anti-aircraft machine-gun aboard the Polish steamer, Narocz (1,795 tons), which is anchored in the harbor here, was suddenly set in operation by someone engaged in cleaning work. The ship was under British charter.

Italians Down 40 Craft

D.N.B.

ROME, April 12.—A total of 40 enemy planes were brought down by the Italian air force from April 4 to 10 while additional six planes were shot down by anti-aircraft fire and two were destroyed on the ground. During the same period two cruisers, one destroyer and one merchantship were damaged by the Italian planes.

Italians Learn Japanese

Transocean

ROME, March 30.—The study of Japanese and Arabic is being officially encouraged throughout Italy. The Fascist provincial syndicate has introduced in all Italian provinces courses in Arabic and the Japanese language. These courses will begin on April 20 and are scheduled to last three months.

Women Prison Inmates In England Doubled; War Conditions Cause

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 7.—With the social conditions of the country becoming worse after two years of war, there are twice as many women in British prisons now than in peace-time, reported Miss Lilian Barker, a representative of the Commission for Prisoners' Relief. The majority of the women imprisoned is between 16 and 20 years of age, and the number of inmates in the prisons for women is steadily increasing, she declared.

LARGE BRITISH SHIP SUNK IN U.S. WATERS

Is Victim of German U-Boat Torpedo Attack Off Atlantic Coast

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—The United States Navy Department today announced that a large British merchantman has been torpedoed and sunk by a German U-boat off the Atlantic coast of the United States, a Reuters message reaching here from Washington revealed.

3 More Victims

D.N.B.

LISBON, April 13.—The sinking off the Atlantic coast of three more ships by German submarines became known on Monday by the arrival of several survivors.

According to reports from Washington, the steamer Eugene V. R. Thayer (7,138 tons) has been sunk. She was a tanker and belonged to the Sinclair Refinery Company, New York. Moreover, the Norwegian steamer Balkis (2,162 tons), sailing under the British flag, has been sunk and survivors have landed at Fortalezza. At the same time the sinking of the British steamer Empire Merchant (4,864 tons) became known.

12 U.S. Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, April 11.—The High Command revealed in a special communique this afternoon that German submarines have sunk a total of 12 American merchant vessels aggregating 94,000 tons since April 8.

It was added that all these vessels, which included four large-sized oil tankers, have been sunk off the Atlantic coast of the United States.

AXIS AIRCRAFT STRAFE BRITISH IN N. AFRICA

Intensive Bombings Carried Out Over Malta Base in Mediterranean Sea

Domei

ROME, April 13.—Italian and German aircraft yesterday attacked British columns southeast of Mechili, North Africa, and compelled them to retreat, the High Command announced today. In this operation, German pursuit planes shot down six Curtiss planes without loss to themselves.

Other Axis aircraft carried out intensive bombing attacks against Malta, British air and naval base in central Mediterranean, blasting harbor and airdrome facilities and destroying two British airplanes in air combats and setting other grounded planes on fire, the communique said.

British airplanes were admitted to have raided northern Italy last night, causing no casualties or damage.

An Italian anti-submarine guard ship was said to have sunk a British submarine in the Mediterranean.

Internees Names Notified

The international committee of the Red Cross Society in Geneva on Tuesday notified the Foreign Office of the names of 155 Japanese nationals detained in Australia, reports Domei. Nothing concerning their former residence, however, was disclosed.

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Japanese Swords To Be Presented To 8 Axis Heroes

In recognition of their distinguished services for their respective countries, eight outstanding heroes in the German, Italian and Thai armies will be presented with Japanese swords by General Kazuyuki Hayashi and other prominent Japanese, it was learned here today. Three swords each will go to German and Italian soldiers, and two to Thai soldiers, it was said. General Hayashi will present the swords through the German, Italian and Thai Ambassadors on April 27, at the Seiyoken Restaurant, Ueno, states Domei.

ALL CABINET MINISTERS HOLD REGULAR SESSION

Vice-Admiral Terashima Explains Air Defense Regulations at Sea

Tuesday's regular session of the Cabinet was held from 10:10 a.m. at the Premier's official residence, attended by all State Ministers, including Premier General Hideki Tojo, reports Domei.

Reporting to the conference, Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister, stated that candidates for the seats of the House of Representatives totaled 1,098 as of 9 p.m. Monday.

Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister, made an explanation of regulations for Financial Control Bodies, which was followed by another elucidation by Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi, Welfare Minister, on the organization of the Japan Medical Association.

Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Communications Minister, explained the regulations concerning air defense at sea.

SULTANS LAUD VICTORIES

Leaders Visit Japanese Commander To Express Sentiments

Domei

SHONAN CITY, April 14.—Sultans from various States of Malaya, who are now visiting in this city, yesterday afternoon called on a Japanese naval commander aboard an undisclosed Japanese warship at anchor in Shonan Port.

The Sultans congratulated the Japanese commander on the successive Japanese victories and pledged their best efforts for the maintenance of peace and order in their respective states with the aid of Japanese authorities.

DENMARK, FINLAND SIGN TRADE TREATY

Copenhagen to Deliver 2,000,000 Kilograms of Butter to Helsinki Under Pact

Transocean

COPENHAGEN, April 2.—A supplementary trade agreement was signed yesterday between Denmark and Finland for the period ending June, 1942.

Apart from quantities of butter and sugar promised by Denmark but not yet delivered, Denmark will allow additional exports of 2,000,000 kilograms of butter and 5,000,000 kilograms of sugar to Finland.

The new deliveries of sugar and butter will enable Finland to maintain the present rations for the first half of the year.

Negotiations regarding exports in the second half of this year will take place in June.

Finland will supply Denmark in return with all kinds of paper, cardboard, porcelain, etc.

TO WORK FOR HENRY FORD

Lindbergh Signs Up as Engineer With Motor Magnate

Transocean

LISBON, March 26.—Ex-Colonel Charles Lindbergh has disclosed his readiness to work as an engineer at Ford's motor plant, according to reports from New York.

Henry Ford made an offer to this effect to Mr. Lindbergh, who replied that, "in principle," he was not against working with the motor magnate.

It will be recalled that some months ago the famous trans-Atlantic flyer was discharged from the United States Army on account of his anti-Roosevelt attitude.

TEMPERANCE FOR BRITONS

Foods Minister to Start Drive to Reduce Consumption

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 1.—A large-scale "temperance campaign" will be started in Britain immediately after Easter by Lord Woolton, Minister for Food, according to the London Daily Express.

At the same time, the paper states, Lord Woolton is contemplating cutting down meat supplies for restaurants and hotels as well as private consumers.

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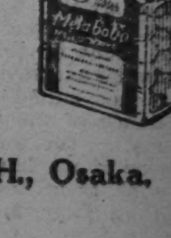


EXPANSION IN SIZE OF ARMY REVEALED

Before Manchurian Incident, Only Kwantung Unit Was Stationed on Continent

With the reduction of the whole Bataan Peninsula, the name of the supreme commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippine area was revealed by the Imperial Headquarters as Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma.

We have now the names of the supreme commanders of all five armies operating in the southern area whose commander-in-chief is General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, states the Asahi.

The first army in the southern area, which is operating in the Malay sector, and whose campaign leading to the surrender of the Singapore base marked a new chapter in the world's history of land warfare, is commanded by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita.

The second army, operating in the East Indies sector, which forced the East Indies forces of 90,000 men to surrender unconditionally, is commanded by Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura.

A third army, whose field of action comprises Burma, is under the command of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida. It was this army which acting with lightning speed reduced Rangoon through which Chungking had been deriving its main support in its struggle against Japan.

The fourth army, operating in the Philippine section, is commanded by Lieutenant-General Homma, as has been revealed in the Imperial Headquarters' communique of Monday.

The fifth and last army is commanded by Lieutenant-General Marquis Toshinari Maeda. This army, which is operating in North Borneo, is building up a system of military administration over the oil fields there.

General Terauchi, who is Commander-in-Chief of all armies operating in the southern area, has a staff headed by Lieutenant-General Osamu Tsukada.

Kwantung Army

Imperial Army Forces in service on the Asiatic mainland, as they are constituted at the moment, in addition to the forces operating in the southern area, comprise two armies.

One of these armies is the Kwantung Army. Commanded by General Yoshijiro Umezu, this army is undertaking the defense of the north under the Japan-Manchoukuo joint defense agreement.

The other army is on the China front. Commanded by General Shunroku Hata, whose chief of staff is Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku, this army has the goal of bringing the China Affair to a conclusion.

This army comprises forces operating in North China whose function is to rehabilitate North China and crush Japan-resisting forces there.

In this connection, it should be mentioned that Lieutenant-General Takashi Sakai was supreme commander of the forces which reduced Hongkong which had been Britain's strongest foothold in East Asia for a century.

The Imperial Army Forces in service on the mainland 10 years ago were almost nothing in comparison with those maintained by Japan on the continent today.

The Imperial Army Forces at the continental front prior to the Manchurian incident comprised the Kwantung army whose task it was to guard the zone along the South Manchuria Railway in Manchuria and the garrison maintained at Tientsin under the terms of the Boxer agreement.

New Duties Imposed

With the birth of Manchoukuo, marking the first step toward the construction of a new world order, there was a substantial strengthening of the Kwantung army. It devolved upon this army under the Japan-Manchoukuo joint defense pact to undertake the defense of the border districts of Manchoukuo in the north.

Until the outbreak of the China Affair seven years later, the Kwantung army had been the mainstay of the defense of Japan.

The start of the China Affair witnessed a phenomenal increase in the strength of the Imperial Army Forces. Commanders for North, Central, and South China were appointed.

In September, 1939, headquarters for the expeditionary forces in China were opened, and General Toshizo Nishio was appointed commander-in-chief of these forces. His staff was headed by General Seishiro Itagaki, then a lieutenant-general.

Thus the defense of Japan came to be undertaken by two armies, that is, the Kwantung army and the expeditionary forces in China. This condition lasted for three years until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

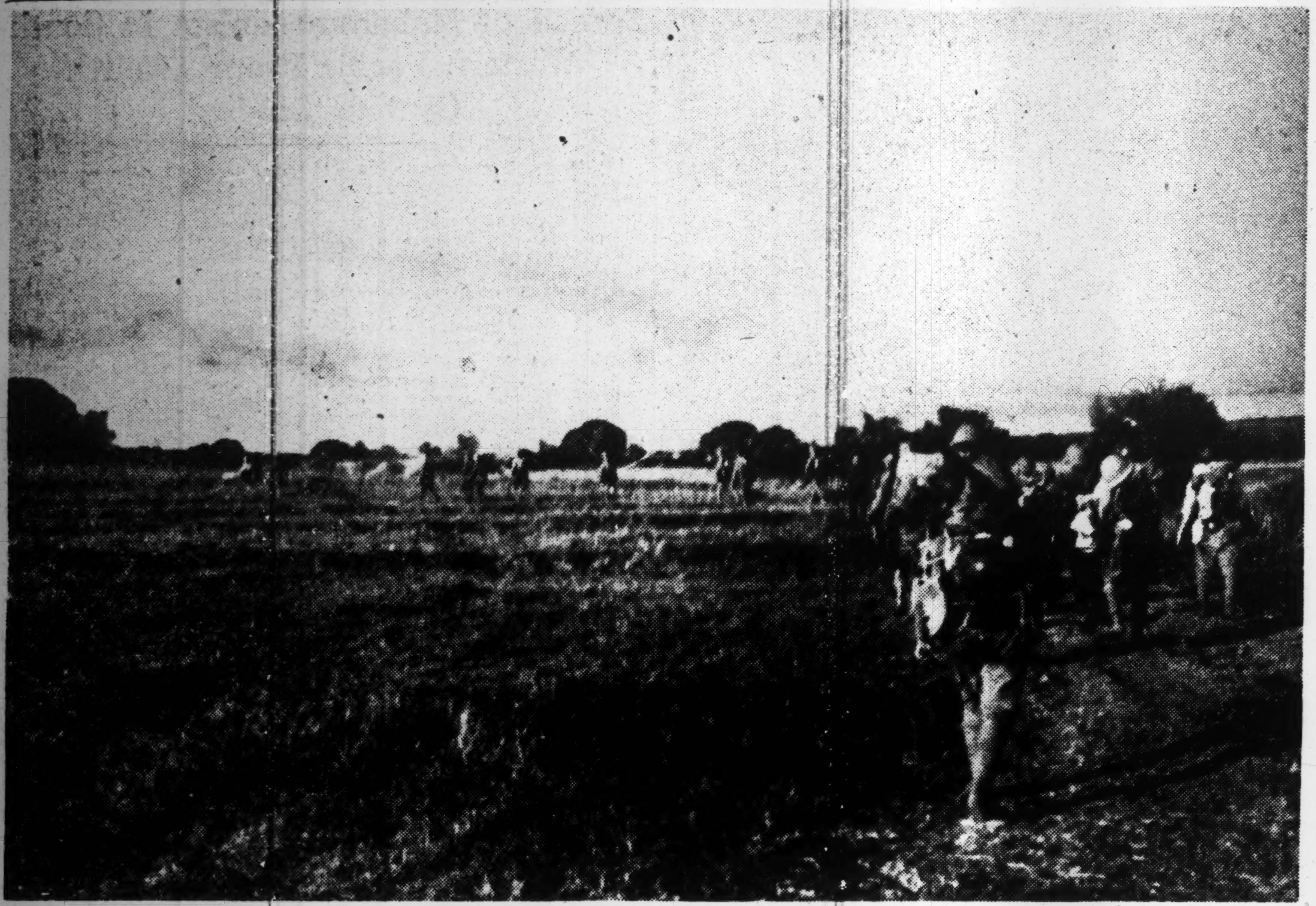
With the creation of an army to operate in the southern area under the command of General Terauchi following the war, Japan came to be defended by three separate armies, that is, the Kwantung army, the expeditionary army in China, and the army forces in the southern area.

Australia Bans Maps

Transocean

LISBON, March 28.—The Australian Government has prohibited the printing of new books, maps and newspapers without a special Government permit, reports the London Daily Telegraph. The reason for this measure, it is explained, is the exceptional shortage of paper.

Pushing Down Bataan Peninsula



With rifles on their shoulders, accouterments on their backs, khaki rank and file are seen here briskly and cheerfully pushing down the Bataan Peninsula, hot on the trail of the retreating enemy troops. As can be seen from the shadows in the picture, it is still early morning. These men should be within shooting distance of the enemy stragglers before the day is done, at the brisk pace they are walking. (Censored by War Ministry).

BERLIN PRESS BARES DEGAULLE-U.S. PLOTS

America Charged With Plan to Grab Madagascar Under Cloak of Protection

An expose of how General Charles de Gaulle is working in close intrigue with the United States to further American Imperialism by selling out French possessions was given in a recently published article by the Berlin newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter. The journal charged that now that the United States forces had occupied New Caledonia, it is preparing to do likewise at Madagascar by utilizing the time-worn U.S. policy of grabbing other's possessions under the cloak of protection.

The following is a translation of the article in the Berlin paper by Transocean:

In connection with the ghastly bombardment of Paris, reference is made to the role played by General de Gaulle in his share toward inciting such deeds by the British.

A great deal of responsibility for the death of French workmen in that raid, who died for the rebirth of a new France, rests on the shoulders of this renegade general. This de Gaulle and his activities, in cooperation with the allied nations.

It may be recalled what a peculiar state of affairs was brought about when the de Gaullists occupied the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the New Foundland coast.

At that time it appeared as if the United States would protest against this step and demand the withdrawal of de Gaulle forces from these islands. In reality this incident was employed to encroach upon the rights of French possessions in other important parts of the world.

Similar to the landing of United States troops in Surinam (Dutch Guinea) to which the Dutch emigre government had to give its blessing, de Gaulle has agreed to the U.S. occupation of New Caledonia, the French island group situated east of the Australian mainland.

What the goings on were behind the stage on the occupation of United States forces of New Caledonia, may be concluded from the protest launched by Henri Haye, the accredited representative of the Vichy government in Washington.

Ambassador Henri Haye pointed out that in the face of the existing normal relations between Washington and Vichy, the granting of credits to the followers of de Gaulle is not feasible and constituted a breach of international rights.

In this connection Ambassador Haye repeatedly pointed out, that France still has full authority over its possessions in the Pacific, and that his government epects every nation to recognize this state of affairs.

The protest which pointed out the lack of justification in the occupation by United States and Canadian forces of New Caledonia strikingly illustrates the policy of the United States, which has of late been conspicuous in violating the rights of neutral nations.

If we remember in this connection that the American press, which has of late adopted a particularly abusive tone against Marshal Petain, repeatedly claimed that the island of Madagascar was threatened, apparently to prepare the public for the plan to occupy that island, we can easily understand why the governor of Madagascar in his declaration some time ago laid special stress in pointing out that this island under all circumstances was determined to remain French, and furthermore that Madagascar was ready to defend her rights against any aggressor.

These statements by the governor seem to indicate that Madagascar, too, has not been spared the undermining endeavors of the de Gaullists, and that attempts were made to play also this possession into the hands of allied powers, as in the case of New Caledonia.

Who Is Osei-San, Beautiful Japanese Girl Who Captivated Heart of Late Dr. Rizal?

The beautiful romance of the late Dr. Jose Rizal, the "Father of the Philippines," and a Japanese maiden, Osei-san, has been revealed in the diaries of the great Filipino patriot. From the pure love of this maiden, he came to understand the spirit of Japan, reports Ki Kimura, the Nichi Nichi correspondent in Manila.

What Dr. Rizal had thought of Japan and how he had estimated this nation have been the subjects of deep study by the intelligentsia of the Philippines who are looking forward to build a new Philippines under the guidance of Japan, states the report, adding that now, to their great joy, it has been revealed in the patriot's diaries and letters that he had entertained goodwill and had held a high regard for Japan. The Filipino leaders are rejoicing over this discovery of a spiritual tie between Japan and the Philippines. The report continues:

"But who was to know that behind this goodwill of Dr. Rizal toward Japan was a Japanese maiden by the name of Osei-san?

"The commercial treaty between the two countries was concluded in December of the 20th year of Meiji. In the spring of the following year Dr. Rizal came to Japan as the first prominent Filipino to step upon this land. It is interesting to note that in that same year Teifu Suganuma and Nichinan Fukumoto went to the Philippines as the first Japanese.

"Dr. Rizal had come to Japan for a month on his way to Europe by way of America after he was banished by the then Spanish Government for publishing his great work, 'Noli me tangere.'

"A talented linguist who spoke Greek, English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Chinese and was well versed in Latin also, he learned the Japanese language during his one month's stay, and was able at the end of that time to help others as an interpreter. He had even mastered the language enough to read Japanese books on literature and art.

"However, more interesting facts remain of his short visit to Japan. He came to love a maiden called Osei-san.

"In a letter from Tokyo to his friend he writes of Japan to the following effect:

"'Japan is said to be a nation without God. I doubt that this statement is correct. I think it will be very interesting to deeply study this matter.

"'I am surprised at the few burglaries that are committed in Japan. The houses are left open, and the walls are made of pasted papers. Even if you leave your purse lying on the hotel table, no one will steal it. The Japanese are really a fortunate people.

"'No one fights on the streets, no beggars are seen anywhere, the houses are clean, and the people are very polite and industrious.

"'They have a religion, but how different from the superstitious ones of the Chinese. If I could only stay here for a year or two, I would study all these good traits of Japan. The study of Japan must be far easiest to us than to the Europeans, for we, after all, have similar features. I feel no barrier with the Japanese as the Europeans in the Philippines feel toward us.'

"The following passages in the diary have been found concerning Osei-san, who had caused Dr. Rizal to have such enthusiasm for Japan:

"'Japan has meant much to me. Beautiful scenery, beautiful flowers, trees, and people. Such a peaceful, polite, and pleasant country. Osei-san, sayonara, sayonara. This was a golden month to me. Will I ever have such pleasant days again in my life? Love, money, friendship, respect, rights to people . . . . these are so plentiful in your country.

"'Osei-san, the last syllable of my youthful memories are for you. I have never been loved as much as by you. No woman has been as pure and gentle and so unselfish as you. You are like the clove flower which never withers even if it falls from the calyx and its leaves are shorn off. You have never lost your purity but have always remained as my sweet gentle Osei-san. Good-bye . . Good-bye .

"'Perhaps you do not know how much I think of you and how dearly I hold you in my memory. I cannot forget you for a moment, and your name keeps falling from my lips with my sighs.

"'Will I ever experience again such solemnity as the afternoon we spent together at the temple in Meguro? Will those quiet, happy moments ever come back to me?

"'You are like the camellia, so pure, so delicate, and so fresh. Oh, you last seed of a noble family that has declined because of an unfortunate vengeance. You are sweet like a (word omitted here) But all is over. All is over. Good-bye Good-bye'

"No further knowledge can be gained concerning Osei-san who had captivated so strongly the heart of the father of the Philippines. Only her picture remains, which has fortunately been kept by Dr. Rizal's younger sister, Trinida.

"Who is Osei-san? How did she pass her life after parting from Dr. Rizal? Dr. Rodrigues, head of the National Library and who is now writing a biography of Dr. Rizal, Dr. Kirino, author of 'The Great Malayan,' also a biography of Dr. Rizal, and Mrs. Araneta, authoress of 'The Wings of Fate,' a biographical novel of the 'Father of Philippines,' are all very eager to obtain information concerning the above inquiries."

Advance of Muslims In East Asia Told

(Continued From Page 4)

medanism, was also great on the literature of the Netherlands East Indies. Various documents in connection with Mohammedanism, which were written in the Arabian language, were faithfully translated into Malay. Though they were compiled according to the classical standard, there are many works which have mystic contents among those considered to be of excellent value. These were the origin of the Indonesian mystics.

"Apart from these mystic poems, there are many typical works of these times which are known even today as the narrative poems, but the magic and mysterious works created from the mystic doctrine have now passed the stage of literature, and they are often used by the layman today, playing a role of talisman.

"These, however, can be said only when the Malay language is involved, and consequently, the effect of Mohammedanism on the Javanese literature, which was soundly established before the introduction of this religion, was but very little.

"As I said before, a complete disregard for the natives' religions and traditions is tabooed in carrying out the cultural campaigns, and I believe that the policies of the Netherlands East Indies, insofar as this problem is concerned, was very wise.

"However, they made one mistake, either wilfully or otherwise, and that was their failure to rectify the age-old customs among the natives which should have been rectified. If the Netherlands officials wilfully neglected to right the bad habits, then it is tantamount to an unpardonable crime because such customs served to hamper the progress of the natives.

"In planning the cultural activities in the southern regions where Mohammedanism is prevalent, therefore, Japan should respect traditions which justify due respect, but endeavor at the same time to do away eventually the habits which might prove detrimental to the progress of the natives.

"The parties concerned must bear in mind that the cultural campaigns in the southern regions affect not only the districts in which such activities are carried out, but other regions as well. The feeling of having the same creed has no racial barrier because a follower of one religion looks to another follower of the same religion, regardless of each other's nationality, with the sense of international brotherhood.

"The Jewish problem in Palestine which attracted the interest of all the Muslims in the world is an excellent example of this phenomenon.

"Many unforeseen difficulties, politically, economically and otherwise; needless to say, are to be expected in constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but as far as the Mohammedan region in this sphere is concerned, extreme care should be given in the cultural campaign."

MEIJI HOCKEY BOYS HOLD GERMAN TEAM TO 2-2 TIE

Nazi Reserves Meet Disaster at Hands of Nodai Dai Gakko With 5 to 0 Score

The powerful local German hockey team continues its victorious march with an unmarred record by drawing with the Old Boy Sticksters of the Meiji University. The result of the tussle was a 2 to 2 deadlock.

However, the reserves of the German hockey team had to bow to the superior skill and stamina of the Nodai Dai Gakko team. In this unbalanced engagement the Nodai team overwhelmingly blanked the German reserves by the score of 5 to 0.

A makeshift team of the Y.C.A.C. which was well composed of rugby, soccer and basket-ball players proved to be quite a match for the well-trained and well organized handball team of the Germans. See-sawing from one side to another, the game finally ended in a 7 to 7 tie.

The schedule for next Sunday is expected to be quite an attraction. At 11 o'clock in the morning a fast hockey match is slated with the German hockey team meeting the Shodai team, while during the afternoon at 3 o'clock, the German handball team will clash with the Keio boys. The latter promises to be a grandstand thriller since the Keio team is considered to be Nippon's cream in the sport, while in the former game, the Germans are expected to emerge victoriously.

Cooperation Is Asked

During a dinner given by him to the Privy Councilors Tuesday evening, Premier General Hideki Tojo asked for the further support and cooperation of the Privy Council with the Government in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia, according to Domei. The dinner, which was given at the Premier's official residence, was attended by Cabinet Ministers and four chief officials of the Cabinet besides the guests of honor.

THOUSAND EXPERTS TO BE SENT SOUTH

500 Are Men With Previous Experiences in Regions South Of Equator

In view of the rapid progress of the initial preparations for the development of the resources of the southern lands, the military authorities have decided to send more than a thousand experts to the regions under military administration.

Seventy representatives of these experts were invited to a gathering at the Gunjin Kaikan in Kudan at 11 a.m. on Tuesday. An illuminating address was given by the Chief of the Equipment Bureau of the War Ministry.

Of the total number of experts about 500 are men with previous experience in the south, where they had worked for their country for more than ten years. Under the present circumstances, they will endeavor to revive the production activities of the southern lands to the pre-war level. The day is not far off when the thousand million people of East Asia will receive the benefits of the development of these resources in the south. Arrangements for the accumulation and distribution of goods will be completed.

Out of the more than 200 trading companies in the south 60 have been chosen for service in the accumulation of goods, and they will devote themselves to the accumulation and distribution of goods in the front lines. In this connection it has been arranged that more men will be sent out from time to time. So far three batches have been arranged.

Chinese and natives will be allowed to cooperate in places where they show their sincerity, and the work will be carried out at great speed.

Since all the operations are under one centralized control, there will be no unseemly competition between the different companies.

The families of the men going to the south must remain behind for some time in Japan, but it is expected that it will not be long before they too will be allowed to go south.

The leaders are all efficient men of tested worth. Michio Hayashi of the Overseas Ministry, and others will lead the Agriculture, Forestry, and Marine Production group, and Komei Ogasa, Chief of the East Asia department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, with others, will lead the Southern Resources Development and Trade group.

Major-General Masao Yoshizumi, Director of the Equipment Bureau of the War Ministry delivered an address to the following effect:

"Our object must be to develop to the fullest extent the resources in the south for the speedy conclusion of the war and the annihilation of our enemies, and firmly support the policy of our nation of establishing a new order in the world. Attention must be paid to the adjustment of the agricultural and forestry products, and hearty cooperation given to the authorities in their efforts to make the lands self-sufficing.

"The accumulation and distribution of materials must be carried out with all speed, and in this connection, two more batches of men will be sent to the south. Every one of those who are going to the south must remember that his responsibilities are heavy, for the natives look to each Japanese as a representative of our country. Special attention should be given to personal conduct, and the native inhabitants must be taught to realize the infinite blessing of the August Rule of His Imperial Majesty."

Kobe Notes

The fifteenth annual East vs. West rugby classic was staged Sunday afternoon at the South Koshien Stadium and was won by the Kanto fifteen which trounced the Kansai collegians to the tune of 28 to 14 (five goals and one penalty goal to one goal and three trys.) The score at half-time was 18 to 8, the East team in the lead.

The players and their respective schools were as follows:

East		West
Nakamura (R'kyo)	F.	Ifuji (Osaka Imp.)
Okakura (Rikkyo)		Nagata (Kyoto I.)
Miyoshi (Rikkyo)		Nishihara (K'gaku)
Ichinomiya (Rik.)		Wakabayashi (K.I.)
Matsuoka (Meiji)		Ise (Doshisha)
Hanaoka (Meiji Gr.)		Shirao (Hosei Gr.)
Takashima (Meiji)		Wachi (Kyoto Imp.)
Ito (Tokyo Shodai)		Takahashi (..)
Oe (Nichidai)	HB.	Horiba (Doshisha)
Nakata (Meiji)		Sumitani (W. Gr.)
Hamatake (Meiji)	TB.	Sakaguchi (..)
Suzuki (Waseda)		Ota (Kwangaku)
Kishigawa (Rik.)		Kawaguchi (K. I.)
Atsumi (Rikkyo)		Morimoto (..)
Imazawa (W.)	FB.	Arai (Doshisha)

The White Russian community of Kobe celebrated the Easter season with an entertainment program and party held at the local Y.M.C.A. auditorium on the afternoon and evening of Sunday, April 12.

The entertainment, comprising songs and dances, was provided by talented members of the Russian community. The funds will be donated to the White Russian School in Kobe.

The German Sports Club hockey eleven was defeated by the Kansai O.B. team eight to four in the game played Saturday afternoon at the Hankyu Nishinomiya Ground.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on April 11: Mr. S. Honda, Mr. and Mrs. T. Imoto, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. Y. Nomura, Mr. T. Nose, Mr. T. Ohmori, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. P. Schweblin, Mr. T. Takahashi, Mr. K. Takahashi.

1942 GRID SCHEDULE OPENS ON SATURDAY

Double-Header Will Feature Opening of Kanto Inter-Collegiate Season

Football (Gaikyu) which hitherto has been considered an autumn game, breaks out as a full-fledged spring sport this Saturday at the Meiji Shrine stadium, where a double-header will inaugurate the 1942 season of the Kanto Intercollegiate League.

In the opener on Saturday, the Waseda eleven will clash with Nichidai and this tilt will be followed by the Meiji-Rikkyo game. The Pre-game ceremony is set for 1 p.m.

This will mark the first spring campaign of the local League in its ten-year history, and according to the League officials, a most strenuous schedule has been mapped out, which is expected to bring thrilled packed clashes from the opening gun down to the climax game in June.

The Waseda-Nichidai tilt promises plenty of action. These two elevens failed to meet last fall due to the examinations and both teams are said to be primed for a battle royal. Both elevens boast heavy squads with plenty of seasoned veterans.

Waseda triumphed over Nichidai in their only meeting in 1940 but since then, the Nichidai team has shown spectacular improvement and only last fall scored one of the season's biggest upsets by downing the Keio eleven, then the defending champions. On the other hand, Waseda was humbled by Keio the same year.

The second game on Saturday will present the new edition of the Meiji University eleven, the defending champions. Rikkyo draws the first assignment of attempting to see if this Surugadai wonder team, juggernaut, steam roller or whatever its supporters may be pleased to call it, can be stopped. Rikkyo had a good try last fall and although the champions left Rikkyo behind in the manner of a streamliner moving away from a freight train, (score 38-6) Rikkyo had the satisfaction of being the only team to score against this great Meiji outfit.

Meiji Has Edge—on Paper

Rikkyo may whip Meiji, since anything can happen in football, but on the records of material and past showing, Rikkyo appears to be in for a rough afternoon. Meiji, it i said, is not the team it was las year, having lost some of its ou standing ball packers via gradua tion. But a steady fast backfiel employing dangerous passes, su ported by a veteran line, may lea the team to another spectacula undefeated season.

Double-headers will feature th spring campaign, and following th curtain-raisers Saturday at the Meij Shrine stadium, all games will b played at the home of the pro-baseballers, the Korakuen stadium, Ko shikawa-ku, Suidobashi.

The full schedule of games follow

April 18—Waseda vs. Nichidai an Meiji vs. Rikkyo.
April 23—Keio vs. Hosei and Waseda vs. Rikkyo.
April 30—Rikkyo vs. Hosei an Meiji vs. Nichidai.
May 7—Keio vs. Rikkyo an Hosei vs. Nichidai.
May 16—Meiji vs. Hosei and Waseda vs. Keio.
May 21—Keio vs. Nichidai and Waseda vs Hosei.
June 1—Nichidai vs. Rikkyo an and Meiji vs. Wased
June 6—Keio vs. Meiji.

Motion Pictures Gain Increasing Popularit

(Continued from Page 6)

This being the consensus of opinion, the Government is now regulating the cinema industry to make it a worthy medium for propagating national culture in the Co Prosperity Sphere, and as a result, the Japan Motion Picture Company has decided to open 10 branches in important cities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, such as Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Saigon, Bangkok, Shonanto, Manila, Batavia and Rangoon, agreeing at the same time to place the distribution of films under a single control system. This new activity of the cinema industry of Japan is destined to play a significant role in Greater East Asia, because through celluloid the culture and spirit of Japan will be revealed more realistically for the better understanding of the Southern peoples.

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INFLUENCES ON ART

Artist's Conception of Universe Often Molded by Topography, Climate Of His Native Land

In his article appearing in the April number of Koron, Sueo Araki, art critic, points out various characteristic features which distinguish Japanese art in general from those of other countries. The following is a translation of the article.

"It is not at all easy to point out clearly and define what are the characteristic features which distinguish Japanese art from that of the other countries. Any one, providing he is a Japanese, ought to know them instinctively, but when he comes right down to analyze Japanese art and tries to grasp its special traits, he will find the task very difficult. The same may be said of foreign art.

"We may classify arts largely under the categories of the East and the West, point out the differences between them and theorize that they are due to the different topographical, climatical and racial conditions. But there are India, China and Japan in the East, each with their own history and tradition of art. In the arts of those countries, there might have been a fusion between them in the past. This holds true in the case of Western art. Art works produced in southern and northern Europe differ in their essential characters.

"Even within one country such a difference may be inevitable in the event schools of art in that country were inspired by different guiding spirits. The art of one age in a given country may also differ in its characteristics from that of another age.

"When we take all these into consideration, it is a very serious task to comprehend accurately the distinctive characteristics inherent in the art of a given country or race, whether it be in the East or the West.

"The question is how we may find out the characteristic features which distinguish Japanese art from that of the other countries. In the first place, we must find out the character of the soil, in which the Japanese aesthetic consciousness, art tradition and technique have grown and flowered. It is apparent that the most important factor which differentiates Japanese art from that of any other country is the Japanese racial character. It is an undeniable fact that the art in all countries and all stages of development bears the mark of racial traits, but in Japan the relation between the racial traits and art has never been studied seriously in the past.

EFFECT OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ON ART TOLD

"The decisive factors which have moulded the particular individuality of the Japanese race are the natural environments in which it has been living such as the geographical, topographical, climatic and atmospheric conditions. To this may be added the economic and political conditions. They are the most important elements that cause the Japanese race to stamp the art it has produced with the particular Japanese racial traits.

"Japanese art is a flower that has bloomed in a temperate region in the Orient. It is the reflection of the Japanese in their intimate association with the delightfully moderate temperature, graceful and beautiful mountains, rivers and verdant vegetation. Although it might have undergone changes in its mode in the vicissitude of time, it has in all ages been an artistic utterance of the Japanese people who were inspired by the beauty of nature in their country.

"The effect of this nature upon the Japanese people is seen in Japanese painting, architecture, carving, industrial art, as well as literature, music, politics and all other aspects of their daily life. This is the reason that the Japanese mode of living and culture are moderate instead of being extreme, simple instead of being elaborate, humble instead of being presumptuous, tranquil instead of being violent and demotic instead of being heroic.

"In Japan, everything is harmonious. The change of four seasons is gradual with the timed shifting of enchanting scenes. Seasons are not as capricious, sudden and violent as in China or Europe. The people are gentle and esteem simplicity and live an orderly family life. As for their political life, their country has never been split by really bitter contention or strife. And when the nation is confronted with a national peril, the people become at once unified, transcending their differences. The characteristic traits of the Japanese people are easily observed in nature and the geographical feature of Japan as well as in Japanese art.

"In Japan climate is temperate and the air is charged with a high percentage of humidity. The mountains and rivers in Japan do not inspire a coercive or oppressive feeling like those of the continents. Plants, animals and fish and other living things therein grow in peace and tranquility. It is true that there is more or less difference in the climatic and natural conditions, according to locality, but as a whole there is a general unity in them unlike those of any foreign country.

"Many pictures of peaceful landscapes of Kyoto and its neighborhood, which were painted in a form of picture-scroll, typically represent the warm and delightful atmosphere of Japan. Japanese art objects which are capable of inspiring a feeling of grandeur, severity, sublimity, immensity ponderosity or the like, are few in number. What there are of them are usually affected by the Chinese influence, and the pictures of landscape painted by Sesshu, (famous artist of the Ashikaga period, 1332-1574) are some of the outstanding examples of this kind: but even in them, a connoisseur cannot fail to discern elegant and graceful elements peculiar to Japanese art.

"It is true that Japanese art has been influenced to no small extent by the Chinese but as a whole, its theme, fluidity of lines, color scheme composition are usually the graceful and delicate reflection of the Japanese aesthetic appreciation, which has been fostered in the bosom of Japanese nature that makes the Japanese prefer the soft southern picture of China, which is characterized with a feeling of intimacy, to the clumsy and ponderous northern Chinese paintings.

"The moderate natural and climatic conditions which stimulate harmony implies that there is an abundance of humidity and moisture in Japan. This condition is more conducive to daintiness and savoriness and more stimulating to the feeling of intimacy than in land where it is arid. In this connection, it is important to remember that there is such a thing in the Japanese aesthetic taste as craving for a sort of religious and everlasting sadness of thing, loneliness and aquiescence. It is only natural that this mental and emotional attitude of the Japanese people should manifest itself in Buddhist art, tea ceremony, flower arrangement, poetry as well as classic literature, sculpture, architecture, applied art and all other branches of Japanese artistic endeavor.

"Another characteristic trait of the Japanese art is the fact that there is a synthetic unity in all branches of art. A harmonious and sympathetic blending in the Japanese gardens, applied art, art of ideographic writing, pictorial art, carving, architecture, literature and poetry, may be secured without jarring the artistic sense of the race. Many art objects may be put together in perfect harmony with their environment. The gold lacquer in relief is an applied art, but at the same time its pictorial designs are collaterally related to pictorial art and carving.

ART IN JAPAN CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH DAILY LIFE

"The fact that Japanese art is indivisibly associated with the practical daily life of the Japanese people is another distinctive trait. It means that Japanese art is spiritual and cannot be disassociated from the realistic life of the people. From this consideration, we may say that Japanese art is perfectly and intimately in harmony with the practical everyday life of the people. A Japanese water-color painting, which is hung on the wall of an alcove as a work of art also serves the utilitarian purpose as a part of the decoration of the room. Many art objects such as wall pictures and other art pieces are constantly used for decorative purposes in Japanese art of living without forfeiting their genuine artistic quality.

"The Japanese art is unique in itself, but it has received foreign influences in all stages of its development. However, it has always held its own and never has become foreign. On the contrary, it has digested foreign methods and derived nourishment from them to work out its own independent racial art.

"The Buddhist statues and pictures which came to Japan from China during the early part of Japanese art history were essentially Chinese and Indian. At first, the Japanese artists copied them bodily, but in due course of time they began to show their racial originality in their handiworks, producing statues with noble bearings, realistic features and limbs; which were quite different from those of Chinese and Indian statues. What was more, those statues were characterized with various elements, which were indicative of perfect harmony between the spiritual and material worlds in which they lived. Some of the examples of this may be seen in the wall pictures at the Horyuji Temple and the statue of Kannon at the Chuguji Temple in Nara.

"The Nara period, in which many Buddhist arts were produced, was followed by the age in which the Yamato picture was produced. The Yamato picture is a pure Japanese painting unaffected by any foreign influence. It is a kind of picture which is illustrative of the life of Court nobles during the period in which the Fujiwara family reigned supreme. The picture represents in beautiful color scheme the life of pleasure loving Court nobles in the midst of delightful and beautiful natural environment. The typical example of this kind is the picture scroll, which is illustrative of a celebrated story, known as Tale of Genji.

"Next comes the three periods of feudal age, known as the Kamakura period (1183-1332), the Ashikaga period (1333-1574) and the Toyotomi period (1574-1603). The Kamakura period did not produce any great artist, but during the Ashikaga period the painting in black and white was in its ascendancy under the Chinese cultural influence. The pictures of landscapes produced during this period were animated with the spirit of grandeur, profundity and mystery. The period produced such great artists as Soami, Sesshu and Sesson. It was followed by the Toyotomi period, the golden age of Japanese painting, in which Eitoku, Sanraku and Munetatsu distinguished themselves as master artists. It was during this period that beautifully colored pictures, which were often painted on folding screens, were produced in striking contrast with the painting in black and white produced during the previous age.

"With the advent of the Yedo period (1603-1868) the social and political condition had undergone a radical change. It created a tendency for the art world to degenerate. The art, particularly pictorial art, had become void of nobility, elegance and grace, artists seeking to cater to popular sentiment. In order to escape from the pressure of the feudal system, they produced pictures which appealed to the popular taste. They were satisfied with depicting various aspects of urban life and scenery, popular actors in their histrionic poses, famous beauties in gay quarters and so forth. The ukiyoe picture (wood block print) was the typical expression of pictorial art of this period. The master artists of this period were Utamaro in the realm of genre painting and Hokusai and Hiroshige in scenery painting.

"Since the Taisho era (1912), artists have been making efforts to free themselves from Western influence. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has entered a new age, in which the world of art is destined to work out its destiny independently of foreign influence. In the future, the Japanese nation, which is in the position to lead the other nations in the sphere of Greater East Asia will have to produce great arts worthy of the future generation. Today the world of art in Japan stands at the threshold of a new age."

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

jection, to the proposed arrangement. Pressed by Takeyo to leave the house as quickly as possible if he had no intention of being adopted into the family and now that he had been promised a teaching post at a school, Tsukuda undertook to establish a separate abode

Now, however, that Nobuko and Tsukuda tried to live by themselves —just the two of them—Nobuko found her husband's vacillation and infirmity of purpose impossible to endure. Yet when she fled to her grandmother's home in the country and thought the matter over alone, Nobuko realized that she, too, had been at fault. (So long as she did not nag him, Tsukuda would pursue his own ambition of establishing himself in life and existing in the admirable qualities of his perseverance and daily habits, and be happy.) She felt sorry for him when she recalled how, in her father's home, he had been harassed by her mother's temperamental outbursts and her own vehement promptings that proceeded from her sympathy and affection. A novel she had meanwhile written contained some uncomplimentary remarks about Takeyo, and the latter, suspecting that Tsukuda had instigated them, forthwith disowned the two.

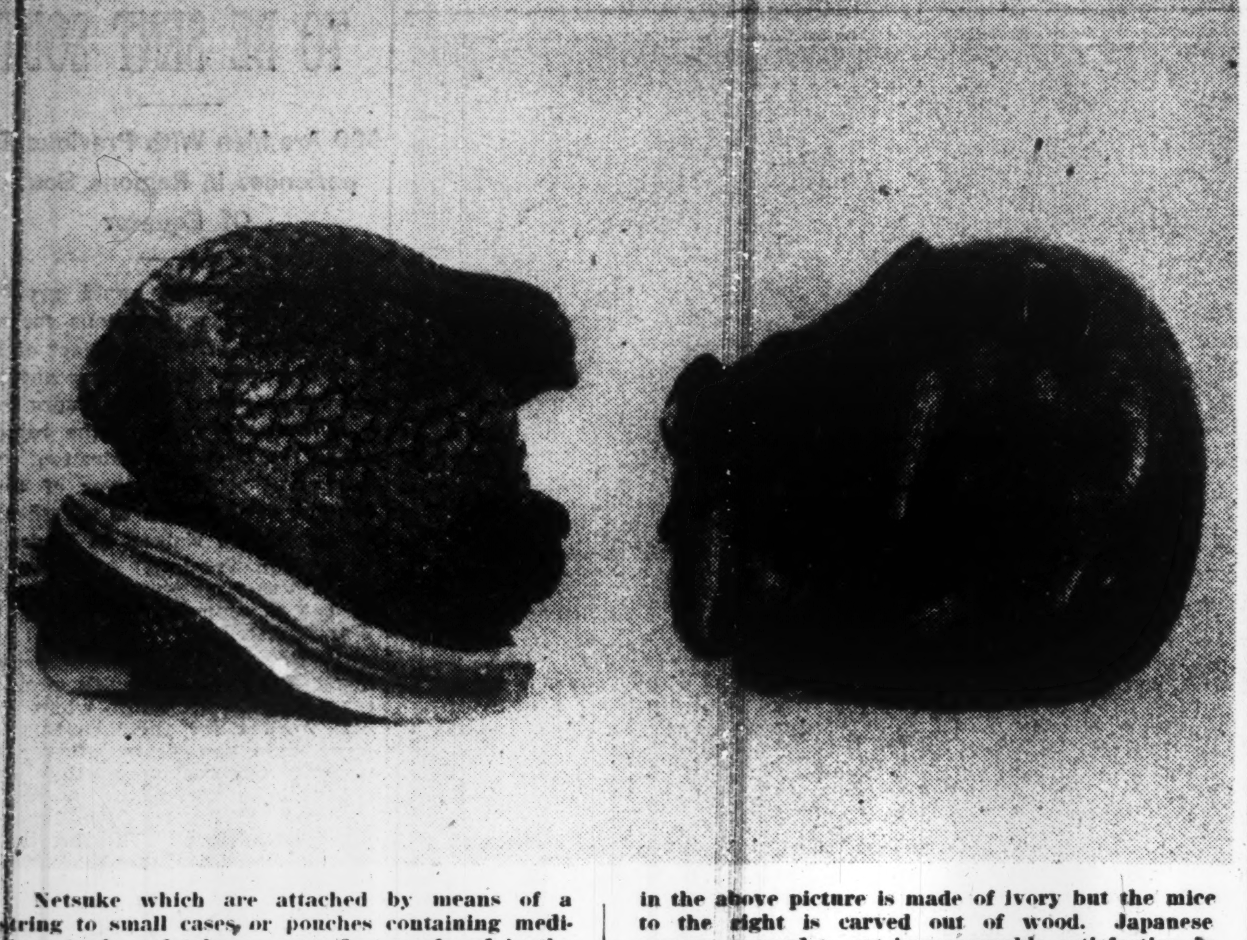
Father Comes to Tokyo

Severed of her ties with her own family, Nobuko hoped that perhaps from then on she and Tsukuda would be able to lead a life which would prove mutually edifying. When his father came to Tokyo from his home in the country, Tsukuda, out of the desire to set the old man's mind at ease, requested Sassa, Nobuko's father, by telephone, to grant them an interview; and for this he was openly reviled by Takeyo as an "impertinent creature."

Increasingly Nobuko became exasperated over her husband's lukewarm, hypocritical way of life, until she thought she could bear it no longer, and felt an intense yearning for a life of freedom. It happened, shortly afterward, that Tsukuda was to leave on a business trip for the Kansai region in the interest of his school, and it was decided that Nobuko should stay at her father's home during his absence. Nobuko went to seek the counsel of Dr. Yuki, whom she respected as a teacher, regarding the thoughts that weighed heavily on her mind; but since the good man advised her in a very sensible but contrary manner, she decided that she would never trouble him again with her problems.

(To Be Concluded)

NETSUKE



Netsuke which are attached by means of a string to small cases, or pouches containing medicines, seals and tobacco were first produced in the 17th century. Most of them are made of ivory and are priceless works of art. The netsuke to the left in the above picture is made of ivory but the mice to the right is carved out of wood. Japanese carvers seemed to get immeasurable satisfaction in chiseling minature carvings which require such painstaking effort and time.

WOOD-CARVING LORE

Artistic Vitality Characterizes Even Highly Conventionalized Designs

Splendid examples of Japanese 8th century wood-carving may be found in the phoenix and musical angels adoring the canopy hung in the Kondo of the Horyuji and in the gigaku masks carved in paulownia wood and preserved in the Imperial treasure-house Shosoin, the Horyuji in Japan, a popular art critic states.

The gigaku masks in the Shosoin, numbering 164, the majority of which are in wood, the most of which are in paulownia, if not all, the rest being in dry-lacquer, are believed to have been used in connection with religious services observed at Todaiji, especially at the inauguration ceremony of the Great Buddha which took place on April 9, 752.

The belief is substantiated by the carvers' signatures and dates written on the inside of the masks, and also on the original bags which contained them. Inscriptions on some of the masks indicate the number of days spent in carving the mask, some being five and seven and others nine days. The wooden masks used in bugaku, the music of which is still preserved and occasionally performed in the Imperial Palace, are smaller and less grotesque in appearance, as may be seen from the old masks scheduled as "national treasures" and preserved in some temples. The Noh masks, all carved in wood, which came into existence in the 16th century, taxed the resources of the talented carvers, and a large number of masterpieces are now in possession of the head families of the different schools of Noh drama.

Up to the 15th century, the work of the wood-carver was confined to the embellishment of the temples: carvings on the pedestals, nimbus, and baldachins of Buddhist figures, and some slight ornamentations on the building itself, such as the carving of the beam-ends into animal heads and the use of the kaeru-mata, a simple decoration between the beams. But in the second half of the 16th century, the decorative wood-carving came to assume an importance in palatial mansions of the shoguns and in shrines where wood-carvings were inserted into the kaeru-mata between the beams, attached under the rafters, used as the panels of the gate, etc., a large number of which may still be seen at Kitano Jinja and Nishi Honganji of Kyoto, Chikubushima Jinja in Lake Biwa, etc.

The predominance of wood-carving as an architectural decoration in the 17th century may be seen at the mausoleums of the Tokugawa shoguns at Shiba, Tokyo, and at Nikko, where both the interior and exterior of the buildings are profusely covered with wood-carvings ranging over a wide variety of subjects faithfully executed and realistically colored.

The taste for simplicity has not tolerated wood-carving in the architecture of dwelling houses. The only place the carver could display his art was in ramma, the ventilating panel in the narrow partition wall over the sliding screens that separate one room from another. The ramma carving has made a special development of its own, all sorts of subjects being treated: flowers and birds, animals and insects, figures in history and romance, landscapes and mists, clouds and waves, etc., carved on board to give, together with the decoration on the sliding screens, a character to the room.

Some fine carving in wood, the temple decoration in miniature scale, may be seen in the family shrine (butsu-dan) where the ancestral tablets are kept, generally fitted into a recess in the room. In their profuse and minute decoration some of the portable shrines (mikoshi), used in the procession at the festival, are also beautiful examples of the art of wood-carving. So also are the small ornaments for cabinet decoration or for the tokonoma, the recess in the guest room for objects of art. Some wonderful workmanship in wood has been produced by the netsuke (ornamental button for suspending a pouch or medicine case) carvers when many of the talented sculptors in wood turned their attention from carving Buddhist figures to the production of smaller objects in greater demand.

The Chinese have utilized the wood-carving more lavishly than the Japanese in their home architecture. They have carved their heavy beams on the ceiling and the massive pillars as well with delicate tracery. The simplest of their chairs and tables are invariably carved in the "key"-pattern, some simpler than others, and the doors are in delicate trelliswork design or ornamented with carvings in low relief. Lanterns with diapers or some other interesting designs in pierced work are held by brackets or arms carved in forms of dragon heads.

Although rich in variety, the designs used in the wood-carving, show a fondness for geometric patterns that is distinctly Chinese. The following are some of the other motives resorted to by the wood-carvers: emblems of richness and happiness, clouds and thunder patterns, the curious mask of a creature "Tao-Tieh," "The Eight Trigrams" or "Pa Kwa," "The Four Quadrants," "The five Elements," etc.

Sacred scenes and figures incised in floral scrolls, intermingled with series of conventional emblems of one religion or another form subjects for wood-carvers in decorating the Buddhist, Taoist and Confucian temples. Sacred to Buddhims are the eight symbols, the chief among which is the lotus, an emblem of purity, chosen because the lotus lifts out of the mud its rosy or white blossoms unsullied, forming a fitting resting place for the Buddha.

Taoists have their symbols of eight immortals and derive many floral emblems of longevity from sacred plants, the most prominent among which is the peach, the tree of life of their paradise, bearing fruits ripening but once in 3,000 years which confer immortality to those who partake of it. While Confucianism has no distinct emblem of its own, the symbol of culture and examples of filial piety, such as the well known 24 examples of filial piety, are sometimes attributed to it.

Artistic vitality characterizes even the highly conventionalized designs of the Japanese wood-carvers, but the bulk of the Chinese work reveals a sense of laborious and mechanical execution.

On the whole, the Chinese wood-carvings are more effective as a design and ornament compared with the Japanese work, which, while the thing carved on is well decorated, carry a far less decorative value. The former aims more for the effect, while the latter pays much greater attention to the mode of execution and technical skill. The former covers the carving with paint or lacquer, while the latter delights in appreciating, whenever possible, the clear cut chisel marks in natural wood. Even the decorative panels in the temples and shrines which are colored show traces of the Japanese wood-carver's pleasure and satisfaction derived from the clear cuts of his chisel. There is a tendency in both for an effort to surmount formidable difficulties in design and execution, defying time and labor, with little regard for the artistic merit in the result achieved.

MOSLEMS IN ASIA

Spread of Mohammedanism in South-Western Pacific From Twelfth Century Studied

In his contribution to the April issue of the Sozo (Creation) magazine, Hajime Matsushima, director of the Dai Nippon Kaikyo Kyokai, deals closely with the Muslims in the southern regions. His article, in substance, follows:

"In a comprehensive sphere, including the places which the Imperial Forces have already occupied and those which they are going to occupy eventually live many different races, leading their respective modes of living. In order to bring into being the gigantic plan of constructing a sphere of prosperity by including them in the Greater East Asia bloc, it is essential to undertake political, economic and cultural campaigns regardless of the question of whether or not such regions are to be absorbed into Japanese territory.

"Viewed from past experiences, it would be a grave mistake foretelling quite plainly a miserable failure if the cultural activities are launched in such a manner as by completely ignoring the histories or traditions of the native inhabitants of these regions.

"Among the peoples having a very low cultural standard, the religion on which they place an absolute faith undoubtedly forms the pivot of their culture and as such, it is a problem next to impossible if attempts are made to grasp the heart of the natives by paying no heed whatsoever to their respective religions.

"In launching a cultural drive, therefore, it is necessary to respect, their religions even if they sound or appear absurd to Japanese minds, and to correct their misconceptions gradually.

"It is generally understood that the authorities concerned are giving deep consideration to the religious problem in the prosecution of military administration in the occupied areas, a phenomenon most welcomed among various circles.

"With the exception of a limited number, the inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula, the East Indies and Mindanao Island, which lie within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, are firm believers of Islam so that I consider it advisable to explain briefly the history of this religion and its social effect upon the natives.

SEA LANE OVER WHICH MOHAMMEDANISM ENTERED PACIFIC

"The Malacca Straits situated between the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra is a maritime route linking the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, and at the same time, is a mammoth bridge spanning Asia and Oceania.

"The fast rising nations in Europe years ago sought a route for the acquirement of spices found in the East Indies, by going through the Malacca Straits. This stretch of sea later was to become a foothold of the European countries in their imperialistic development of the East.

"The natives inhabiting the islands in the vicinity of the Malacca Straits and in Java comprised originally five races, namely, Australians, Tasmanians, Melanesians, Polynesians and Indonesians. Later on, the Hindus came to these regions, effecting a considerable change in the population as well as social structure.

"The peoples who came to these islands grew up, during the initial stage, as maritime races, but the Indonesians, who were among the last to conquer these islands, advanced as far as the Indian continent and Madagascar, building the foundation for the Indonesian culture even before Christ was born. The foundation of their culture was so stably set up that even the Muslims and Christians, who came to these parts later on, could not change the peculiarities of the Indonesian culture.

"However, the world situation underwent a great change at the beginning of the first century, bringing its effect also to the Indonesians.

"That is to say, the East Indies became the center of Chinese and Hindu migration who planned to realize vast profits through intermediary trade with the Roman Empire. The latter, particularly, established permanent bases for commercial operations in the Malacca Straits and in Java, constructing many small kingdoms and establishing finally the Majapahit Dynasty in Java during the 14th century.

"When the dynasty was at the height of its influence, its territory included the whole of the East Indies, spreading the so-called Javanese culture comprising the essence of Hindu and Indonesian cultures, and at the same time, replacing Buddhism with Hinduism.

"Meanwhile, the Kazna Dynasty, the followers of Persian Mohammedanism, advanced toward India and occupied Gujarat at the end of the 12th century, which played an important role in popularizing Mohammedanism later in Indonesia.

"Cambay, situated north of Bombay in Gujarat, had long been an important commercial port for the Oriental trade, and consequently, the number of Mohammedan traders who traveled to the East Indies increased considerably following the occupation. With their migration, Mohammedanism naturally spread in a comprehensive area, in some parts, even the native chieftain becoming an ardent follower of the religion. Thus, a first step was made during the 13th century of turning the whole of the East Indies into a Muslim country.

"These facts remain in the record of that famous explorer, Marco Polo, who traveled in these districts. The colonies built by the Mohammedan traders virtually marked the downfall of Hinduism in Java and in the neighboring regions.

"Malacca, which was no more than an isolated fishing village, was eventually converted into an internationally important trading center in the 14th century and the activities of Javanese and Gujarati became lively. At the beginning of the 15th century, Malacca was placed under the rule of Rajah Iskandar Shah with the result that by the latter part of that century, the majority of the inhabitants discarded their worship for Buddhism in favor of Mohammedanism.

"Among various kingdoms which took to Mohammedanism, the first to assume hegemony was Demak, situated at the northern coast of Java.

"During the first half of the 16th century, the Demak monarchy conquered Chéribon and Batam in the western part of Java. Mataram in the central part and Singasari in eastern Java, spreading the Muslim influence toward the interior of Java. However, the majority of the Javanese at that time were still opposed to adapting the new religion so that much resistance was offered against Demak in its conquest.

"Apart from its activities in Java, the Demak monarchy played a role of guardian for Mohammedanism in other parts as well, for it gave assistance to Malacca in 1550 and to Achins in Sumatra in putting up resistance against the Portuguese in 1573.

"The prosperity of the Demak monarchy, however, was short-lived for Adeiwijaya, of the Papang monarchy, rose in arms against Demak and succeeded in securing control over the whole of central Java, but he too was to lose his supremacy following a few years.

"At about 1586, Storwijaya, a chieftain of Mataram, rebelled against the Sultan and forced the latter to yield to his demands, subsequently extending his influence in all directions. At the time of the death of Storwijaya in 1601, therefore, the Mataram monarchy had in its grasp the supremacy over a greater part of Java although some in the Island of Bali and in the northwestern part of Java maintained independence.

CHANGE TAKES PLACE IN METHOD OF WORSHIP

"At the time of Hinduism, the daily life of the people was a series of religious ceremonies held for the maintenance of peace and security among themselves, but following the introduction of Mohammedanism, the faith of the people in the spiritual power of the Gods waned gradually, dispensing with the mass religious services.

"On the other hand, however, though the followers of Islam were forbidden to worship their ancestors as Gods, they nevertheless continued their daily offerings to keep the evil spirits away.

"With the abolition of these ceremonies, the priests were relieved of their duties. Since there are no priests in Mohammedanism, an acknowledged Brahman priest does not exist in this religion. Another big change through switching from Hinduism to Mohammedanism is a decline in the people's feeling for the worship of the Sultan.

"The effect of the religious documents, which were imported to the southern regions with Moham-

(Continued on Page 3)

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TYPEWRITERS, portable Royal and Corona, used but in good condition. Apply T c/o Box 115, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 364, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

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Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

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TO PERMIT TRADERS BUSINESS WITH THAI

Merger Planned for Merchants Previously Selling to Third Countries

Japanese merchants who had hitherto been trading with the so-called third countries will be permitted to trade with Thailand to a maximum of 20 per cent of the total trade in addition to their trade with countries within the yen bloc when the merger is completed, it was disclosed by Isamu Hishinuma, chief of the Trade Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, in his speech delivered in Osaka.

With reference to the incorporation of traders with the third countries, the chief of the Trade Bureau declared that the procedures, as outlined already, will be executed so that the amalgamation will be completed by the end of June. He expressed his opinion that an ideal plan would be to establish one company in each of the important trade cities in the country, but in such an event, the companies to be newly created should be treated separately from the Japan Trade Promotion Company.

Will Trade With Yen Bloc

When the merger is completed among those who had been trading with the so-called third countries, he continued, the Trade Bureau will permit them to take part in trade with the Yen Bloc countries, and, at the same time, allow them to export a maximum of 20 per cent of the total export from Japan to Thailand.

Turning to the problem of planned trade within the common prosperity sphere, Mr. Hishinuma went on to say that the exchange of commodities with different countries within this bloc must be carried out under the synthetic control over trade among Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and accordingly, the branches of the Trade Control Association are currently being instituted in Shanghai and other important cities.

The important thing is, he stressed, to complete measures for the execution of a planned trade by extending substantially the scope of control of the Trade Control Association to Manchoukuo and China.

Referring to the transfer of competency of the Trade Control Association, Mr. Hishinuma declared that stipulations, deemed necessary in this connection will be promulgated shortly by Imperial Ordinance. At any rate, he said in conclusion, it is the policy of competent authorities to expand the authorized limit of the Trade Control Association in future in order to aid the organization's development.

IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR PROHIBITED BY AUSTRALIA

Limited to Sterling Bloc Nations To Save Exchange and Cargo Space

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 1.—The import of cognac, whiskey, wine and liquors from countries of the sterling bloc into Australia has been prohibited by the Australian Government, it was announced from Melbourne yesterday.

This measure is necessary, it is explained, owing to the need of saving foreign exchange and cargo space in ships.

The importation of coffee from countries which do not belong to the sterling bloc, on the other hand, was increased to the amount imported in 1938. This increase is for the purpose of making good, to some extent at least, the reduction in tea imports.

ARGENTINA STARTS ACTION AGAINST TIRE COMPANIES

Charged With Attempting to Monopolize Product—70 Persons Indicted

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, April 12.—The public prosecutor has ordered proceedings against the Firestone, Goodyear, Michelin and Dunlop pneumatic tire companies on charges of having contravened the Argentinian monopoly law since 1929.

The companies are charged with measures designed to secure a monopoly for their products in Argentina, and further with having sold these products at excessively high prices.

Seventy persons, including Harvey S. Firestone himself and his son, have been indicted, but they have been released on heavy bail pending trial.

COAL OUTPUT IN GREECE

Italians Producing More Today Than Before War

Transocean

ROME, April 7.—The Italian military authorities, which control the lights coal deposits in Greece, are producing 370 tons daily as compared with 270 tons before the war, the news agency, Mediterranea, reported yesterday.

From the same source, it was learned that a freight service would shortly be started by sailing vessels with auxiliary motors between Italian and Croation ports. These ships belong to a shipping company in Milan.

Guess Again! It Isn't a Gun

The object that looks like some sort of extensile gun is a rotor, or a rotating axis, for an electric generator being cut and milled to fit the machinery. The manufacture of electric machinery has made amazing strides in this country especially under the exigencies of war. It is in the field of electricity that new weapons of war are likely to be invented. The United States is said to be relying on its inventors to turn the tide of war at some future time. It is up to our inventors to nullify their efforts.

WEST HEMISPHERE TRADE BOTTLED UP

Both Americas at Disadvantage With Axis Powers Ruling All Sea Routes

Transocean

BERLIN, March 27.—The extraordinary successes of the German naval warfare against the North American supply routes in the Atlantic and the insufficiency of North American defense against the German submarines have had a disorganizing effect on the economic conditions of both American continents, as becomes evident from numerous reports on hand, writes Adolf Halfeld in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt.

At a moment when the year is maturing toward decisive military events, he declared the indirect meaning of this war against enemy shipping for the future course of the present war becomes particularly evident.

Britain and the United States on their part started this war as naval Powers. All their plans are based on the safety of their maritime supply routes, and likewise the chances for their final vanquishing by the Axis Powers are increasing with this threat to these supply routes.

The supplying of India and Australia today is only possible by resorting to the convoy system and within the limited scope of the tonnage available to them.

Mediterranean Route Cut

The Mediterranean has already been eliminated as a traffic lane for British shipping since December last year.

Also today the Atlantic Ocean, especially off the east coast of the United States, off the eastern coast of the West Indian archipelago, and off the northeast coast of South America have been turned into one big ship cemetery. This entails two things, namely, a serious threat to the United States deliveries to Britain and Soviet Russia, as well as just as serious a threat to South American raw material deliveries to the United States.

Moreover, the writer declared that the following must be taken into consideration. United States armament production is overwhelmingly concentrated in the space between the Middle West and the East Coast. A large percentage of the supplying of this East Coast from the Southern and Western States was always taken care of by the freight routes of United States coastal shipping.

Also, the United States railway system is by no means equal to the extraordinary demands made upon it by the forwarding of freight by land after the heavy losses suffered by American shipping. One need only think of oil deliveries to the East Coast, which can already be described as having been seriously affected, since no pipelines are leading from the Texas oil-ports to the northeastern metropolis.

In the long run, Mr. Halfeld said that the United States armament production can achieve satisfactory results only if after the elimination of East Asiatic raw materials—it can count with certainty on deliveries of South American raw materials.

In view of the decimated naval strength of the two Anglo-Saxon Powers, they are not in a position to grant sufficient naval protection to their supply routes simultaneously in the Pacific, Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, British waters and in the Atlantic.

Axis Rules Seas

For this reason, it is no exaggeration if one ventures the opinion that the Axis Powers thanks to the joint coordination of their war conduct have gained the initiative also on the seven seas.

The submarine warfare, which President Roosevelt unleashed already in the summer of last year, forces also a number of South American countries to adopt restrictive measures, which must be ascribed to tonnage losses in inter-American shipping traffic.

The sale of motor cars has just been rationed in Argentina, and also the distribution of newsprint paper had to be taken over by the Government.

Freight rates between the United States and the Atlantic Republics in South America; namely, Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay—had to be raised by 35 per cent owing to the strongly increased risks.

Meanwhile, the Lloyd Brasiliero and the Uruguayan Government have drawn the inevitable consequences from the offensive of German submarines against North American waters, and have withdrawn their merchant vessels from the endangered zones. As a consequence, the New York Coffee Exchange was also forced to close its doors.

On March 30, the so-called Inter-American Defense Committee will convene in Washington for the first time. This committee was constituted following the decisions of the Rio Conference.

As a first and foremost point, the agenda will include an application of a number of South American Republics for the protection of their merchant ships by United States naval forces in the endangered zones. The political treatment of this application on the part of the United States is of an importance which cannot be estimated yet as far as the entire Pan American attitude is concerned. It is perhaps even more important than the economic aspect of the matter.

Obviously the United States has not the strength to exert its military weight on the seas to the extent which would be necessary in view of the Japanese opposition on the Pacific and the German successes in the Atlantic.

Japan is prepared to take care of the protection of the commercial traffic of one of the leading South American Republics.

From these facts, it becomes evident that the Pan American solidarity, which the United States makes use of as a weapon in the South American Republics, entails serious disadvantages for the latter's economic future.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.6	.10
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.4	Same
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.3	.10
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	89.3	.50
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.05	Same

MONTREAL TO DEFAULT

Canada's Economic Capital Not to Pay May 1 Debt

Transocean

LISBON, April 2.—The Municipality of Montreal has announced that it is unable to refund on May 1 its 3½ per cent loan as has been promised, a report to the London Daily Telegraph stated.

This unexpected decision is a great shock for London, the paper declared. It expressed the opinion that nothing could harm the credit of the Dominion's provincial and municipal administrations more than the fact that Canada's economic capital was not in a position or not willing to pay its debt, which in this case amounted to 400,000 pounds.

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 14
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issue	4,961,594
Deposits	509,145
Loans	400,264

INDUSTRIAL CENTERS OF INDIA SEE DANGER

Iron and Steel Works Now Within Possibility of Japanese Bombing

As a result of the Imperial Navy's acquisition of mastery over the Indian Ocean, the heavy industrial centers on the Indian mainland have come within the radius of possible Japanese bombing, says an Asahi dispatch from Stockholm, quoting the New York Daily News. The American paper declares that the exposure of Calcutta to the danger of Japanese raids places the munitions industry in Northeastern India which accounts for 90 per cent of the munitions' production in the British possession in a precarious position.

Within a radius of 330 kilometers from Calcutta are found the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district, the largest of its kind in India, and inexhaustible deposits of coal and iron ore in Bengal. The Tata Iron and Steel Works is reported to have the capacity to turn out 60 per cent of the total demand in the British colony. It is quite easy, says the American journal, for Japanese bombers to attack these heavy industrial centers from South Andaman Island, 500 kilometers away from Calcutta, which was occupied by the Imperial Forces early this month.

Jewel in the Crown

India is an important possession of the British Empire not only as the "Jewel in the Crown" but also as a supplier of war materials to England. It produced 450,000 tons of pig iron and 19,000,000 of coal in 1922, but these figures rose to 1,570,000 tons of pig iron and 22,000,000 of coal in 1938. Since the outbreak of the European War, the productive capacity of India has improved to such a great extent that during the first six months of the war it supplied England with 75,000,000 rounds of bullets, 200,000 rounds of shells, 16,000 suits of army uniforms, 3,000,000 yards of khaki cloth, 150,000 pairs of boots and 20,000 overcoats.

When its present facilities improvement plan is completed, the Tata Iron and Steel Works in Jamshedpur will have the capacity to produce 1,200,000 tons of pig iron and 900,000 tons of steel materials a year. Next to the Tata Iron and Steel Works, the Bengal Iron and Steel Works, which was set up in Chota Nagpur in October 1939, is the largest iron and steel manufacturer, with the weekly output for early 1940 registering at 13,000,000 tons. It is also engaged in the construction of tanks and armored automobiles. A gun arsenal was established in Jubbulpur in August, 1939, and soon after a shell factory and a shipyard were built in Poona and Calcutta respectively.

Italy Backs Farmers

Transocean

ROME, March 24.—The Bank of Naples has made a gift of 2,000,000 lire to encourage farmers to increase production. Half of this sum will be distributed as a bonus among those who grow potatoes, and the other half as a bonus for the construction of silos in Italian rural districts for storing legumes hitherto little cultivated in Italy, such as peas and lentils.

Wheat Shortage in India

Transocean

BANGKOK, March 30.—In view of a shortage of wheat, the Indian Government has ordered a stocktaking of all the wheat stocks in India which must be reported to the authorities. At the same time the Government has fixed maximum prices which will remain in operation until the next harvest.

OSAKA MADE TOOLS ATTAIN HIGH QUALITY

With Establishment of Machine Testing Department Rapid Improvement Made

In the past two years, the Osaka machine tools industry has made remarkably rapid progress not only in quantity but also in quality of the manufactured tools, states the Nippon Kogyo Shinbun recently quoting remarks of an official of the Osaka Prefectural Industry Encouragement Hall.

Hitherto, the so-called Osaka machine tools were not well received in the industrial world because they had a reputation for being of inferior quality, states the official, continuing that however the Osaka machine tools industry is now able to wipe out this stigma.

Tools Tested

Two years ago, with the object of improving the quality of machine tools to be manufactured in Osaka, the Osaka Machine Tools Testing Department was established by the Machine Tools Development Committee appointed by the encouragement Hall, further states the official. According to the paper, the committee was composed of authorities on machine tools of this country. When the department was instituted applications placed by makers for testing did not exceed 11 or 12 cases a month, however, applications have remarkably increased of late.

Up to recently, some 5,200 machine tools have been tested, further continues the official. During the two years a remarkable progress was witnessed in the quality of machines tested. With 100 points as the highest standard set for the quality of the machine tools subject to test, machine tools, at the time of the starting of the testing business, were given only 41.2 points or so on an average, however, in February this year, 80.7 points were achieved on an average, some kinds of tools attaining a further high mark of 92 points.

Tools Now Superior

Thus, Osaka machine tools which were once made light of in the industrial world of this country are now in a position to boast of their superiority, continues the paper saying that the efforts made by the Osaka Prefectural Industry Encouragement Hall are contributing much toward the productivity expansion scheme of this country.

Similar machine tools testing departments have been established in the four prefectures of Tokyo, Niigata, Kanagawa and Aichi, under the support of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in view of the importance of the business, adds the paper in conclusion.

MANCHOUKUO PLANS TO BUILD MORE SHIPS

In View of Increased Exchange Of Commodities Greater Number of Bottoms Needed

Revising the present policy chiefly to depend on Japanese shipping, the Manchoukuo Government has decided to strengthen its mercantile fleet in the second five-year industrial plan which was started this year. This decision has been reached in view of the fact that the exchange of commodities between Japan and Manchoukuo will become further active with the progress of the industrial productivity expansion campaign.

Importance will be attached, in the shipbuilding program, to the construction of freighters of 2,000 ton class and for this purpose the present facilities of the Yingkow Dock will be expanded to a great extent. The Dairen Dock and Iron Works in Dairen will be in charge of the construction of cargo vessels ranging from 5,000 to 6,000 tons. The Japanese Government and shipping leaders will wholeheartedly cooperate in the smooth supply of shipbuilding materials to these two shipbuilding yards on the continent.

Shipbuilding Control Extended

Meanwhile the Communications Ministry has decided to enable the Shipbuilding Control Association to extend its control over shipbuilders in Chosen and Taiwan as well as manufacturers of marine engines and ship's fittings throughout this country. For this purpose, Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima designated Monday the following firms as new members of the control agency: namely, the Chosen Heavy Industry Company, Taiwan Dock, Hitachi Iron Works, Kobe Steel Works, Japan Federation of Wooden Shipbuilders Associations, and the Western Japan and Eastern Japan Marine Engine Control Associations. It is reported in this connection that the Dairen Dock and Iron Works will become a member of the Shipbuilding Control Association in the near future, because an agreement has been reached on this problem between the Communications Ministry and the control organization.

According to the Nikkan Kogyo, a new committee will be created within the Communications Ministry as an agency to keep closer the liaison with three other Ministries with regard to the compensation of losses which Army and Navy transports and other commercial crafts will incur in the danger zone. The new body will be named a Wartime Ship Compensation Liaison Committee and be formed by representatives of the Communications Ministry, Finance Ministry, Army Office and Navy Office.

SELECTIVE BUYING CONTINUES ON MART

Complete Occupation of Bataan Boosts Tokyo, New, on Bullish Tendency

The selective buying sentiment which pervaded Monday Miscellaneous continued to be seen Tuesday on the Tokyo Stock Exchange owing to the Imperial Headquarters' announcement to the effect that the Japanese Army in the Philippines completely occupied the Bataan Peninsula on April 11.

Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥131.40 in the morning session of the short-term section, but before long there appeared a bullish tendency on the floor and the issue rose to ¥131.80 at the close of the session. Early in the afternoon the bourse ware was calm, but the atmosphere improved again toward the end of the afternoon session.

Affected by the firm trend which featured Monday Japan Fishery product, its new jumped by ¥1.70 in the short-term market owing to a buying sentiment on a scale down. In the long-term market a rise of ¥1.40 was seen in Japan Iron Works, ¥1.10 in Japan Carbon, ¥1.10 in Japan Sand Iron and ¥0.80 in Japan Piston Ring. Toa Tobacco which skyrocketed Monday moved slightly downward in reaction.

Closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, ¥131.60, N.Y.K. ¥106.10, its new ¥91.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.80, its new ¥99.30 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥89.70.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		May	June
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.2	d .3	....	....
Do. new (25)	38.1	u .3	....	....
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	....		....	153.5
Do. new (25)	99.5	d .2	100.1	100.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	100.8	d .2	101.8	....
Do. new (37)	90.3	d .4	90.5	88.8
Tokyo Rayon (50)	41.3	u .5	....	40.3
Toyo Rayon, n (50)	74.9		75.2	....
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	....		....	105.6
Do. new (37)	91.5	d .2	90.6	91.1
O. S. K. new (37)	83.2	d .4	....	97.0
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.5	[illegible] .2	82.6	82.1
Do. new (25)	....	d .7	54.1	54.0
Uraga Dock (50)	91.9	u .4	92.0	99.9
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	103.7	d .3	104.0	79.5
Steel Tube (50)	75.4	d .3	....	74.3
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	....		....	7.0
Automobile Industry	72.4	d .1	....	72.4
Japan Nickel	50.7	d .1	49.1	49.4
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	62.3	u .5	61.0	61.9
Japan Piston Ring	75.1	u .8	78.6	79.0
Furukawa Industry	116.4	u .9	115.8	116.1
Japan Carbon	82.5	u 1.3	82.2	82.3

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
Second 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.4	131.6	131.3	131.6
N. Y. K. old	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.1
N. Y. K. new	91.1	91.3	90.9	91.4
Kanegafuchi Spin.	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.8
Do. new	99.0	99.2	98.9	99.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.1	89.4	89.0	89.3
Osaka Stock, new	72.0	72.1	71.9	72.2
S. M. Railway	70.6	70.8	70.5	70.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.7	103.6	103.6	103.6
Hitachi Works	73.5	73.4	73.4	....
Japan Steel Tube	74.6	74.6	73.4	
Japan Oil	79.1	79.1	79.1	79.0
Japan Mining	61.2	61.3	61.3	79.0
Manchuria Ind	59.8	....	....	59.9

SOVIET ENVOY IN U.S. DEMANDS ALLIED AID

Makes Statement Again In Speech—Urges America to Take Offensive to Stop Axis

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, April 12.—A Soviet demand for active British and American military assistance was again made by the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Maxim Litvinov, in the course of a speech delivered last Friday before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia.

According to reports from the United States, Ambassador Litvinov pointed out that the Soviet Union and its Allies could not hope to win the war if one of the Allied parties were to exhaust its strength in military operations whereas other parties reserved their resources for eventual operations in an uncertain future.

The Allies had not yet discovered the right road but he urged them to act rapidly since otherwise they might find the road blocked.

The Ambassador stressed the necessity of an American offensive against Germany since neither the blockade nor bombing attacks are enough to defeat the Axis Powers.

Leaders Differ in Views

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 12.—When asked by foreign journalists for an account on Mr. Losowski's statement that the Bolshevists would achieve victory in the course of this year, the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse referred this utterance with the speech made by the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Maxim Litvinov, in which he directed another appeal to the Allies for sending urgent help to the Soviet Union.

The Wilhelmstrasse quarters emphasized that from a comparison of these statements, it became evident that there existed a difference of opinion among the leaders of the Soviet Union.

Consequently, Mr. Losowski's statement was not to be taken very seriously by local officials.

Enemy Insurance Firms In Shanghai Ordered To Suspend, Liquidate

Enemy insurance companies in Shanghai were ordered as of April 11 to suspend business and to liquidate, according to a Domei dispatch from Shanghai dated April 13. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, such firms had been supervised by the Japanese Army and Navy accountants. The authorities have now decided to commission various Japanese firms to take over the management of the enemy insurance companies. Accordingly the press section of the Army and Navy Monday issued a communique in which it announced that the supreme commanders of the military and naval forces in the Shanghai area on April 11 had issued a statement liquidating the insurance companies of enemy countries. These comprise 39 damage insurance and 10 life insurance companies.

FOREIGN TRADE LAWS REVISED BY MINISTRY

New Regulations Aim to Attain Smooth Exchange of Goods In Prosperity Sphere

To attain smooth exchange of goods in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to simplify the existing regulations governing the enforcement of the foreign trade control law, according to Domei.

The new regulations were promulgated under the date of April 13 and will be effective from April 16.

In the present revision, the Commerce and Industry Ministry authorities aim at consolidating all the existing foreign trade laws and regulations into the revised regulations.

Goods Designated

In connection with export and import business with Yen Bloc countries, the Commerce and Industry Ministry also issued a notice designating export and import organs and export and import goods to Manchoukuo, China and the Kwantung Leased Territory.

The Commerce Ministry, also, issued a notice regarding the designation of export organs as well as export goods to areas other than Manchoukuo, China and the Kwantung Leased Territory.

According to the revised regulations, the Commerce and Industry Ministry authorities have designated 18 export associations and 11 export control organs to Yen Bloc countries and the South regions countries, including French Indo-China and Thailand.

Import business with China, Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Leased Territory will be done under the control of the East Asia Import Association.

The designated export goods have been reduced from 284 to 71, according to the revised regulations.

Bill Clearings

April 14
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	215,700	126,615
Balance	29,539	19,393

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HUNGARY TRADE UPS WITH REICH, ITALY

Imports and Exports for 1940-41 Increased by 405,000,000 Pengos

The two Axis Powers of Germany and Italy occupied the dominating position in the 1940-41 foreign trade of Hungary, reports a Domei Budapest dispatch dated April 10 quoting figures revealed the same day by the Central Statistics Bureau of the Hungarian Government.

The country's foreign trade in the 1940-41 year period amounted to 1,521,000,000 pengos, of which 730,000,000 pengos represented imports, an increase of 127,000,000 pengos as compared with 627,000,000 pengos for the previous year, while the exports reached 791,000,000 pengos, an increase of 276,000,000 pengos or 53 per cent over figures for the previous year, making a favorable balance of 61,000,000 pengos in trade. Germany and Italy accounted for 80 per cent of the foreign trade of Hungary.

Imports Increase

Imports from Germany in the 1940-41 trade year constitute 59 per cent of Hungary's total imports, a remarkable increase as compared with 6 per cent for the previous year, while exports to Germany witnessed a rapid increase, representing 60 per cent of the total exports of Hungary, comparing with 11 per cent for the previous year.

A similar upward trend is witnessed in the country's trade with Italy. The 56,000,000 pengos worth of imports from Italy in the previous year, jumped in the 1940-41 trade year to 150,000,000 pengos, making up 21 per cent of the total imports of that country for the same year, although a slight decline of two per cent was seen in the exports to Italy, as compared with the previous year.

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TOKYO WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1942

British-Indian Rupture

Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's special envoy to India, has left New Delhi to retrace his way to England. His mission to India has ended in failure. The proposal he made as the last attempt to reach an understanding with the Indian leaders no doubt represented the limits his home Government was ready to go by way of compromise. The terms he presented would ordinarily have been regarded as inconsistent with the prestige or the dignity of the British Government. However, both the National Congress Party and the Muslim League have rejected the new British proposal, bringing the parley to an end.

The decision taken by the Indian leaders at New Delhi reflects the position that Britain now occupies with regard to Asia. It is no longer one of imperial dominance. The stand taken by the Congress Party and the Muslim League to the last shows, as nothing else can, that Britain's sun has set in Asia.

Cripps has laid the blame for the failure of Anglo-Indian negotiations on the Congress Party and the Muslim League. In his broadcast on the eve of his departure for home he significantly declared that time would tell what might be the outcome of the Indian situation. The British Government is unquestionably called on to do something, if it is to uphold its position. It is not without interest to see what may be its next move.

It may be noted that Lord Halifax, the same Baron Irwin who as viceroy of India is known to have ruled its people with little indulgence, recently gave it as his opinion that should the Cripps mission fail, Britain would only do in India what she could by her own power. Whatever he may have meant by way of intimidation or threat, Britain must best know that she is no longer potent enough to drive India into the war by fair or foul means. If there had been any doubt on this point, the recent sea battle off Ceylon must have been convincing enough. In this historic encounter between the Japanese and the British navy, the latter lost two heavy cruisers, Dorsetshire and Cornwall, the aircraft carrier Hermes, and other types, amounting altogether to 65 units. In addition, the British navy lost 120 aircraft. Whatever was not dealt with or sighted by the Japanese Navy ran away, completely yielding to the Japanese the mastery of the air and sea.

After this naval event, Britain's threat or intimidation must carry very little weight. Especially to the Indians who were close witnesses of this naval fight. If Britain still holds any influence over the Indian leaders at all, it must be indeed negligible. Intimidation without power behind it would only irritate the minds of the Indians who no longer exaggerate the importance of British arms.

Whatever may be Britain's next move, she can hardly be expected to concede so far to the National Congress Party as to yield the defense of India or agree to the creation of a national government such as the Indian leaders demanded. Britain would never place arms in the hands of Indians whom she can never trust. The British who know what their countrymen did in India by persecution, massacre, rapine, have good enough reason to fear retaliation by the Indians.

The only course open to Britain is to win over as many Indians as possible by bribery and by any means within her power. But Britain's success by such tactics seems hardly likely. For the number of Indian traitors must be limited now that Britain's threat would sound hollow and her promise unconvincing. By resorting to such tactics Britain would only be antagonizing the great majority of the Indian people.

The Indian situation on which Sir Stafford Cripps has just turned his back is one of extreme delicacy. The Cripps mission has only proved that the situation there is fast slipping out of British control. For this as for other reverses the Churchill policy should be held responsible. Death itself has set its seal upon all that he undertakes.

In this connection it should be noted that Colonel Louis Johnson, who came to India as President Roosevelt's personal envoy, has played a role of no small importance in the New Delhi parley. Although active mostly behind the scene, he made his presence often felt in the council chamber. He moved where the British delegate could not; he offered what the British representative was unable to offer; but he always showed himself working and moving in full accord with Cripps. Only he was no more successful than his British partner. The Indian leaders were wise to his chicanery even as they saw through the British attempt at deception. The American public proved itself the best judge of his work at New Delhi when the parley came to rupture. The American intervention at New Delhi is condemned as inopportune and ill-counseled by the American critics themselves.

The failure of the New Delhi parley has dealt a heavy enough blow to the prestige of both Britain and America. Its effect must be serious. But what is even more serious is the cleavage between India and Britain which has been widened through the present diplomatic failure. It showed the loss of British control over India. Its evidence must accelerate the loss of Britain's position in the whole of Asia.

It is not improbable that Britain is impelled to make another attempt at compromise with India. She may make further concession to keep under her control the brightest jewel in the British crown. She may throw out more attractive sops to the Indian leaders. She may promise almost anything if she can retain her hold on India. But whatever Britain may offer or do by way of compromise with India, she seems hardly likely to be successful. For it is not in her power or in her policy to meet the demand of the Indian people, their legitimate demand for independence.

Birds of Ceylon

Some 372 species of birds are recorded, about 120 being winter migrants from Asia, and 50 others accidental or occasional visitors. About 60 species or subspecies of resident birds are more or less distinct from the nearest Indian forms. Among these endemic species, the more noteworthy are the Ceylon jungle-fowl (Gallus lafayettii) the blue magpie (Cissa ornata), the yellow-eared bulbul (Kelaartia penicillata) the grey-headed babbler (Turdoides cinereifrons), the red-faced malkoha (Phaeniciphaes pyrrhocephalus), the green-billed coucal (Centropus chlororhynchus) and Legge's flower-pecker (Acmonorhynchus vincens). The avifauna of the high rainy south, includes most endemic species and shows a close affinity to that of the Travancore hills, while the birds of the dry, flat north are more like those of the Carnatic. Bulbuls, babblers, barbets, kingfishers and crows of many kinds are ubiguitous. Thrushes, flycatchers, chats, drongos, mynahs and sunbirds are all well represented, while cuckoos, parroquets and woodpeckers are many and varied. Hawk-eagles, hawks and owls are numerous in species. Pigeons of many kinds, and game birds are common, the latter including peafowl, junglefowl and two species of francolins. The large artificial lakes in the dryer parts of the island are frequented by large numbers of herons, storks and other waders, and by resident and migratory species of teal, etc. Terns form the principal element in the sea fowl, the few species of gulls being winter visitors only, as are also nearly all the snipes, plovers and shorebirds.

Language of Ceylon

Singhalese is spoken by about two-thirds of the population. Tamil is used alike by more than half a million Ceylonese Tamils, by Ceylon and Indian Moormen, who number about 290,000, and by the Tamil immigrant laborers, a floating population of about 700,000 souls.

A Batavian dialect of Malay is spoken by descendants of Malayan troops imported by the Dutch. An archaic corrupt form of Portuguese is in use among descendants of the earliest European invaders. The aboriginal Veddahs speak a language of their own, the affinities of which are obscure.

No worthy dictionary of Singhalese exists, but one has recently been begun by the Ceylon branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, with funds voted by the Legislative Council. Singhalese is an Aryan language closely related to Pali. Though minor dialectal differences occur, the spoken language is practically the same throughout Ceylon. Singhalese possesses little literature of value, Pali having been used for the composition of the famous chronicle of the Mahawansa and for most of the poems, etc., of any merit written in Ceylon. Many of these, however, have been translated into Singhalese.

A Year Ago Today

April 15, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Speaking in Singapore, Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, asserted that "if a balloon goes up, it will find us ready and prepared in every respect." He made this statement in a special interview for the American correspondents stationed in Singapore, when he received them after making a tour of the naval base.

Sir Geoffrey declared, "The land and air defenses of the British base are virtually completed and although the naval reinforcements have not yet arrived, defense units have taken little time to reach Singapore from their East Indies stations, while an offensive fleet could be mobilized in East Asia within two months. We have ample stores and all the essentials to accommodate a battle fleet."

Representative Hamilton Fish, in the United States House of Representatives, bitterly criticized the American Government's East Asiatic policy, asserting that the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact was the inevitable result of our militant interventionist policy in East Asia and declared, "It is beginning to look as if our bewildered policy of quarantining Europe and Asia has brought ruin and disaster wherever we have intervened."

Two hundred and fifty thousand visitors from every State in the United States crowded into Washington, mostly for the purpose of viewing the blossoming Japanese cherry trees along the Potomac River.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Gratitude

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part I

The ideograph for "human being" is made of two upward strokes representing two men reclining on each other, of which if one is taken the other will fall; united they stand, divided they fall. It is said to illustrate the nature of human beings who, if they would survive, must stand together in a bond of mutual helpfulness. The Japanese have been taught from infancy up, for generations in the past, this lesson of interdependence of men in the world.

When young they were taught that they were like the branches of the tree, fed and nourished by its roots which were their parents; they would be helpless and could do nothing without them; so it was obviously the duty of children to take good care of their health and see that no harm was done to their body—the gift of their parents—either by injury or becoming ill.

As they become older they are inculcated with the higher lesson of multiple obligations: first, their obligations to their ancestors, to their sovereign or the State, then to their kinsmen and neighbors, and so on. Some devout Buddhists believe in the doctrine of Universal Unity, that is, kinship between men and all things between heaven and earth. We know how some of them go so far as to call everything in the world Buddha: Buddha rice, Buddha potato and Buddha every other thing: the little sparrow twittering on the roof in the morning is a Buddha singing a canticle of joy, the night owl hooting in the woods is a Buddha preaching the sermon on universal benevolence; the whispering of pines on the beach is the voice of a Buddha telling of the law of khama, and so forth.

ABC of Morals

Thus it is taught that the first duty we owe to gods and men is to cultivate the virtue of gratitude. This is considered so obvious a matter of course that it is treated as the ABC of morals in this country as patent a fact as the proposition that a man has a nose in the middle of his face. "A man that has no gratitude," therefore, is said to be a beast, at least a non-man.

This sense of gratitude is proved by the commonest deeds and utterances of everyday life in Japan. Whenever two persons are heard talking anywhere you are pretty sure to hear the phrase "o-kage sama—" (thanks to—) repeatedly pronounced. The object of one's gratitude is not always mentioned either because it is hard to specify the benefactor or benefactors concerned as there are so many causes accounting for the satisfactory turn of events for which gratitude is due; or because it is quite understood. The patient is improving "thanks to" the doctor's treatment; the boy has passed the examination "thanks to" his teachers' good tuition.

The traveler who has done his day's journeying finds himself exhausted at his inn, wakes up in the morning, miraculously refreshed and rejuvenated, fit for another day's work; to whom can be ascribe this wonderful merit—to the innkeeper's hospitality, the sleep and food he has enjoyed, or the fine resuscitating weather he finds in the morning? "O-kage-sama" is the word that wells up in his breast, and lightly he steps forth on his pilgrimage, his heart filled with gratitude not only toward gods but toward all men. It is the same with the farmer, the carpenter or the mechanic; the duty of his daily life borne joyously, not grumblingly or in a dismal mood of rebellious discontent. In these days every good news from the fighting front, broadcast by radio or newspaper, is invariably preceded with the expression of high gratitude.

Fountain-Head of Virtues

Religion has been variously defined. Saint James has written: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." A Buddhist saint, then asked to explain Zen in the fewest words, said it was to "practice all the virtues and avoid doing all the vices in the world." If any foreigner, Christian or Mohammedan, should ask what is the Japanese religion in one word, we would not be far wrong in answering that it is "gratitude," for we believe it is the fountain-head of all human virtues, from which all the Japanese qualities, at all good, must be said to flow. Indeed we scarcely know of any religion wherein gratitude does not play a high role, for religion without gratitude, if ever we can conceive such a monstrous thing, will be a cold, lifeless thing, or rather a misnomer, a superstition, and a fraud.

(To Be Continued)

LACKING RESPECT FOR JUSTICE, AMERICA NO LONGER DEMOCRATIC

'Land of the Free' Now Deteriorated Into Autocratic Country: Happiness and Peace Unexpected

By a Special Correspondent

"The land of the free" finally has stripped itself of its glamorous garb of justice and fair play, and turned into a country of vicious prejudice and unbearable discrimination.

It ardently preached the gospel of peace and bluntly denounced the persecution of racial and religious minorities. It bitterly criticized the rule of force. Almost daily it went on record as abiding with the democratic way of Government, which it reiterated was the best assurance for its own welfare.

The world had been told that not compulsion but free-will was the only principle that guided that country. Yes, it declared day in and day out that it stood for justice for all! But look what is happening in that country of justice for all! In the name of wartime protection, the Government of the United States is ordering a mass evacuation of Japanese nationals and American citizens of Japanese parentage from the Pacific Coast regions toward the interior.

Neutral sources reported that 140,000 Japanese residents on the Pacific Coast, including 120,000 from the State of California, 14,000 from the State of Washington, and 4,500 from the State of Oregon were to be removed to undisclosed areas in the interior.

Native-Born Affected

According to the United Press, the army authorities in San Francisco have ordered the evacuation of all alien Japanese and Japanese-Americans from the entire city of San Diego and certain adjoining territory by April 8. Another order issued simultaneously, it is said, provided for the evacuation of 1,000 Japanese from certain areas in San Francisco.

We are given to understand that all these Japanese evacuees will be employed by the order of the American Government to farm in rural regions of undisclosed Mid-Western States. This mass evacuation order reminds us of the recent removal of Japanese nationals from the Los Angeles district to Parker, Arizona.

These hard-working and innocent victims of circumstances have been dumped in a bleak, undeveloped spot in the midst of a vast desert. Withering heat in the summer, biting winds of the winter, rocks and sand and gophers are the distinguishing features of Parker, Arizona, where five resettlement projects are being constructed to accommodate the ill-treated Japanese refugees.

These Japanese, the majority being past the prime of their life, are being forced by the Government of their adopted country to start life anew under the most adverse conditions. THEY ARE TO ENGAGE IN FORCED LABOR WITH NO CHOICE OR ALTERNATIVE.

Strenuous Efforts Rendered

Behind this ostensibly protective evacuation lies a well-conceived labor policy of the United States. Washington officials are well aware of the fact that the Japanese population in the States of California, Washington, and Oregon have in the past demonstrated their special aptitude for transforming a barren and waste land into fruitful and productive farm land.

On the other hand, enterprising Americans have had for some time the dream of making the parched desert in Parker, Arizona, into fertile farm land. With sufficient water supply from the Colorado River made available by impressive dams, they wished to realize their dream of dreams. The only thing that was lacking was labor skill. The current war hysteria, however, has found for them a long-waited solution to their difficult problem. The smart Americans picked on the hard-working Japanese evacuees to do the dirty work for them.

Of course, the plan is ostensibly designed to assure military security. But even a man of a first grader's intelligence can see that a relatively few unarmed Japanese civilians surrounded by millions of Americans never constitutes a military menace to the entire Pacific Coast area of the United States; and that the evacuation of these Japanese subjects into what may be properly regarded as "no man's land" in the interior was not motivated by a protective policy alone.

Why Barren Country Picked

If protection was the only thing that moved Washington officials to transfer helpless Japanese nationals, why did they have to pick a bleak, barren, and sage-brush country for them to live? How can the American Government expect them to make even a scanty living in such an area?

Approximately 30 years ago, the State of California passed the famous land law, by which it ruthlessly deprived the Japanese residents of what they had secured by dint of tireless and nerve-racking labor.

Again, the Government of the United States is snatching away from the Japanese nationals their material possessions, which took them scores of years to build up. Not only that, the Japanese nationals are being chased away from their homes and farm lands, which they hold most dear to themselves in their adopted country.

Of course, Government officials in Washington might point to a few cases of suspected espionage activities among the Japanese nationals. But such exceptional instances are no justification for a mass evacuation, especially in the hands of a world Power, which has dwelt upon the doctrine of justice for all.

Undemocratic Treatment

What is more nauseating and sickening is the undemocratic and uncivilized treatment Washington officials are according upon its citizens of Japanese ancestry. They have proved to be one of the most loyal and best law-abiding racial groups in the United States.

In schools they heartily saluted the flag of the Stars and Stripes, declaring: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States and the Republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

They have practised in society what they were taught in school. But what have they got for their pledge of undivided allegiance to the country of their birth? It is expulsion from their bread-earning and happiness-pursuing work into a land of gophers and cacti. Is this what the "democratic people of America call justice and fair play?

Since the outbreak of the Pacific conflict, the democratic United States has been fast deteriorating into an autocratic country, where racial minorities can hardly expect happiness and peaceful life. America, the "land of the free," is now a land of the restricted and persecuted.

Gems of Truth

Genius is nothing but continued attention.—Helvetius

* * *

We meet with few utterly dull and stupid souls; the sublime and transcendent are still fewer; the generality of mankind stand between these two extremes; the interval is filled with multitudes of ordinary geniuses, but all very useful, the ornaments and supports of the commonwealth; these produce the agreeable and the profitable, and are conversant in commerce, finances, war, navigation, arts, trades, society, and conversation.—Bruyere

* * *

Nothing is more noble, nothing more venerable than fidelity.—Faithfulness and truth the most sacred excellences and endowments of the human mind.—Cicero

In the Periodicals

The Sunday Mainichi, No. 15 dated April 19, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. In this weekly are featured short articles of contemporary interest such as the Basic Principle of the General Elections, Going Through the Sea-bed of the Pacific Ocean, the Deadlocked British-Indian Conference, and Diplomats and War Prisoners.

The Shukan Asahi, No. 17 dated April 19, 1942 (in Japanese) Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. The weekly contains as usual a wealth of short stories of current topics. Feature articles: Our Generals and Enemy Generals in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars, China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia by Major-General Chuon Sakurai, retired; and Broadcasting Corps by Major Takashi Hiragushi, of the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

Seikai Orai; a monthly magazine, Vol. 13, No. 4, April, 1942. Publishers, the Seikai Orai-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. The current edition is largely devoted to the opinions on the forthcoming special general elections. The scholarly discussions consist of the following articles; namely, the System of Appointment by Public Selection by Gikyoku Moriyoshi, the Creation of New Culture in Greater East Asia by Yasaji Nakamura, Policy of the Japanese Language by Ryutan Tokuzawa, and the Construction of Greater East Asia and Agriculture by Minoru Togo.

Gogaku Kyoiku; a bulletin issued 10 times a year by the Institute for Research in English Teaching, the Ministry of Education, Tokyo, No. 182 dated April 10, 1942 (in Japanese and English).

Of Things Japanese

ADVANCE TO SOUTH NATURAL

By MOCK JOYA

If Western people regard the advance of Japanese to the southern region as an imperialistic act of invasion aimed at gaining selfish benefit, it proves their utter ignorance of the history of the Japanese race. For the Japanese people to advance to the south is quite natural and there is nothing impudent about it at all. It is just as natural as birds migrating to regions where they were originally hatched and reared.

It is from the southern region that important elements that joined to form the Japanese race had originally come from. Thus the advance to the south is to return to their former lands of habitation.

It is quite natural for any people to long to visit or return to the locality where they or their ancestors were born. It is the same sentiment that is attracting and leading the Japanese people to the south.

The Tunguse formed the main body of the Japanese race, but also in the race are mixed ancient Ainu, Indo-Chinese, Indonesian and Hans and other blood. The blending took place quite early. Some 4,000 years ago, the ancestors of the present Ainu race inhabited the main island of Japan. They were soon followed by the Tunguse from the north, and in the Tunguse blood was already mixed Mongolian blood. Then some 3,000 years ago, Annamese, Cambodians, Tonkinese and others came to the southern section of Japan, while also from the south came Indonesians. Chinese blood was brought to Japan directly from China or through Korea, present Chosen.

Thus, Indo-China, East Indies, the Philippines and other southern districts as well as Manchoukuo and China are really the native lands of original races that blended together to form the Japanese race. So we are revisiting or returning to the lands from where our ancestors originally came.

MOTION PICTURES GAIN INCREASING POPULARITY

Cinema Industry in Japan Not Affected Despite War

By AMAR LAHIRI

Wartime Japan is replete with many colorful sidelights. One of them is the people's fondness for motion pictures. Unaffected by war conditions and reflecting their serenity in life, thousands of people daily throng the cinema houses. This movie-mindedness indicates that the Japanese people are subconsciously capable of adjusting their wartime life with their inbred taste for social enjoyment. To them movie appeal has become a part of daily life. The placing of the motion picture industry under State control has not affected the output of pictures, because the Japanese Government is fully alive to its importance as a medium of social and cultural advancement.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, American films have disappeared from the screen, while German pictures are being increasingly shown. The cinema enthusiasts are being provided with a crop of new pictures, the majority of them being in accord with the present-day wartime spirit. In consequence, films depicting the traditional Japanese patriotism on a historical background are becoming popular. Along with this tendency, cultural features and newsreels are attracting added attention of the public. The news show houses are invariably packed to capacity, for the people are over-eager to see the presentation of Japanese war successes on the screen.

Axis' Pictures Well Received

To the Japanese movie fans the most desirable pictures are, of course, the Japanese ones and yet the average intelligentsia are exhibiting a remarkable fondness for German films. French pictures which are comparatively few in number also draw record crowds. Two Italian pictures which were recently shown have created a yearning for more of the same kind and if arrangements could be made for their importation, the Japanese public is bound to receive them warmly. On the whole it has to be admitted that despite war, the Japanese people are displaying a passionate interest in movies.

It is said that in Tokyo approximately 30,000 people visit the cinema houses every day, which means that one person in every 200 of the total population of the metropolis buys a ticket for a movie show. While, on the average, the middle class and those belonging to the upper bracket of society patronize the show houses in Marunouchi and on the Ginza, the other classes comb the Asakusa amusement center, regarded as the "Conway Island" of Japan. Besides these centers, Shibuya and other localities also receive milling crowds daily. At the present moment it appears that the people, in keeping with the tendency of the times, are more inclined to relish shows which center on the virile spirit of the nation. For that reason, historical pieces revealing the Samurai valor are becoming a rage. Moreover, pictures with morals are highly appraised. A full-length war story or a social episode climaxing with the charm of Japanese family life does not fail to catch the eyes of the cinema-lovers.

Certain interested circles compute that, on a national basis, Japan is not only leading the Asiatic countries in record cinema attendance, but is enjoying the second place in the world with the United States occupying the first position. Considering the total attendance of the cinema-goers in the country, it can be safely said that one person in Japan Proper attends cinema shows at least 14 times a year—a record which deserves attention particularly at this time. On the other hand, this tendency clearly discloses that the Japanese people are not inclined to alter their traditional way of social life even if they have to face grave issues. This important trait is, indeed, a national asset, because it signifies national calmness in times of unprecedented exigencies.

Attendance Increases

The returns available for the past years put the statistics for 1937 movie-goers at 245,000,000 man-days; for 1938 at 306,000,000 man-days and for 1939 at 375,000,000 man-days. Last year the Home Ministry calculated the motion picture attendance in 1940 throughout Japan at 440,274,000 man-days, representing a phenomenal increase over the previous year's figure. According to the Education Ministry, during the same period, movies released totaled 552 or 3,980 reels, including 500 Japanese and 52 foreign productions. Now under State control the output of films has been further restricted and yet the attendance population is steadily on the upgrade, inasmuch as an unofficial survey puts the figure for 1941 at 600,000,000 man-days.

The motion picture industry in Japan, as in other countries, is a source of tax revenue. In 1940 it paid ¥15,000,000 in taxes and last year the estimate was ¥22,000,000. This shows that the movie houses throughout the country net ¥200,000,000 to ¥300,000,000 a year in admission fees. It is anticipated that the tax receipts from the movie houses would fetch an additional amount of ¥10,000,000 to ¥15,000,000.

Certain conservative quarters are of the opinion that this increasing tendency is incompatible with the spirit of the times, but the majority of the people in the country maintain that cinema shows which are important vehicles of recreation should be permitted to operate under official supervision, so that the general populace can enjoy a comparative normalcy in life, regardless of prevailing wartime conditions.

(Continued on Page 3)

Synopsis of

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

NOBUKO

192[illegible]

By YURIKO CHUJO

Part I

Nobuko accompanied her father on a visit to the United States. Sassa, her father, having planned a stay of about three months in New York on business for his firm, took her to various places in order that she, who was to remain there, might not subsequently meet with difficulties or embarrassments. One night, at an informal gathering of a club of Japanese students, she was introduced to a young man named Ichiro Tsukuda, who was specializing in comparative language at C. University and conducting a research in the Iranian tongue of ancient India. The oddity of the subject of his research impressed her as being extraordinarily interesting.

The next morning her father asked Tsukuda to come to see him at his hotel and requested his assistance in locating a man named Takeji Namba. Tsukuda had frequent occasions to visit the hotel after that in connection with this affair. Nobuko, too, felt the pleasure of talking with him about the art objects and picture-scrolls inscribed in Iranian characters which she had seen at the art museum. Tsukuda, however, was a poor conversationalist and of an exceedingly reserved disposition, so that he proved, more often than not, a disappointment to her.

Duration of Visit Reduced

Meanwhile, the duration of her father's scheduled visit in America having been reduced to a little over a month, the two discussed, whenever they were together, about her possible lodging place for the future. Nobuko could not make up her mind at first, but finally decided to enroll as a special student in C. University and to lodge at the girls' dormitory. When, upon completing these arrangements, she returned to the hotel, she found her father in bed with a severe case of grippe. With only the attending physician and Tsukuda to rely upon, she undertook the task of nursing him. As his illness took a turn for the better, she herself became a victim and entered a hospital accompanied by Tsukuda.

Her father having departed for Japan and now that her recovery was complete, Nobuko moved to the dormitory of C. University. From about this time she came to love Tsukuda. But Tsukuda, being of an obdurate temperament, a perverse individual, and hardly the affable sort, was very unpopular among the college students. As the relations between the two became more and more intimate, Nobuko encountered interference from entirely unforeseen quarters. Miss Pratt, her instructor and adviser, to begin with, called her at her apartment and spoke disparagingly of Tsukuda. Nobuko, however, brushed aside her remarks with the peremptory statement, "I cannot accept hearsays and such like at their face value." Some of her acquaintances warned her: "The students here in America choose even their intimate friends by listening to the advice of their associates. You'd be humiliated if you were to become friends with a man whom his own associates hold in contempt." Nobuko, retorted, "Always the public must be considered, isn't that so? Well, that's not my way. I like a person because I like him, and that's all there is to it." Even so, Tsukuda turned out to be a lover who showed, in more ways than one, that he was not quite sure of his love for her. In the end Nobuko decided that the only way to reform his perverse character was for the two to be united in matrimony, and she accordingly proposed to him that they be married.

When their engagement became known, a still more serious disapproval was voiced, by Miss Pratt in particular, and by her friends here and there. A woman who had found employment through Tsukada came especially to warn her: "You'll never be happy by marrying Tsukuda." Likewise a man who claimed to be the son of a friend of Sassa, her father, and who was an absolute stranger to her, came to report to her: "Tsukuda is a hypocrite." Determined not to let Tsukuda become more than ever skeptical due to these occurrences, she hastened their wedding.

Seeks Parents' Approval

Though Nobuko had written to her parents about her marriage with Tsukuda, relating her unequivocal impressions of her husband and seeking their approval of her act, yet upon returning alone to her country she found her mother, Takeyo, in a state of furious indignation.

"You are certainly being deceived by Tsukuda," her mother told her. "Isn't it a fact that people say he is a laundryman?" "Has he really been going to college?" Thus was Tsukuda spoken of with contempt and distrust, and in a manner which Nobuko found impossible to bear.

In the meantime Tsukuda himself returned to Japan, and between this stubborn and eccentric young man and the spirited and unyielding Takeyo there occurred clash after clash over every conceivable subject, so that the situation grew from bad to worse. She was extremely irritated by the presence of this individual who was neither a guest of the family nor yet an adopted son and heir. But when the subject of adoption (of assuming and perpetuating the family name as husband of Nobuko) was brought up for discussion on the assumption that the whole affair might just as well be straightened out once and for all, Nobuko expressed unalterable opposition. She was greatly disappointed, however, when Tsukuda himself displayed an attitude which was not altogether averse, despite her ob-

(Continued on Page 4)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

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INDIA UNDER NIPPON PREFERABLE TO WAR IN GANDHI'S OPINION

Less Painful and Troublesome To Be Conquered Than to Fight for British

CHIANG TOOK WRONG STEP

Hateful Thing for Indians to Kill Japanese—Nation Will Go Own Way

Mahatma Gandhi in his recent interview with a correspondent of the Daily Express stated that it would be less painful and troublesome for the Indian people to be conquered by Japan than to be driven into war by Britain, a Nichi Nichi correspondent reported from Istanbul, according to Domei.

The Mahatma, according to the Nichi Nichi, asserted that the Indians are not armed and there would not be any use in fighting against Japan. He further stressed that even if the Indians were armed it would be a hateful thing for the Indians to kill the Japanese.

The British may do whatever they like, but the Indians will go their own way, he said, the Nichi Nichi correspondent reported.

Declaring that Chungking was mistaken in taking up arms against Japan, the noted Indian leader declared that Japan would not have resorted to arms if China had not risen up against Japan.

An Istanbul correspondent further reported that India will take a step backward in its cooperation with Britain as a result of the failure of the Anglo-Indian parleys.

Meanwhile, the Nichi Nichi correspondent at Lisbon reported that the failure of Anglo-Indian negotiations has revealed three things, namely:

(1) That India has no intention of depending on Britain.

(2) That common action by all the Indian people is apparently impossible.

(3) That the repercussions among the Indian people toward Japan's military operations toward India cannot be regarded as the same and unanimous.

British Failures Hurt

Domei

BERNE, April 13.—London has been deeply affected by the British military failures in East Asia, according to reports received here from the British capital today.

After a month of relative calm during which British and American propaganda had succeeded in making the public believe an Allied offensive on all fronts was nearing, last week's political and military setbacks in East Asia suddenly cast a spell of disillusionment over all circles, which recalled that the series of disheartening reverses have not yet ended, the report said.

Meanwhile, the Basler Nachrichten declared that reports of the failure of the Cripps' mission has caused not only depression but also surprise because it was hoped that India would understand the heavy Allied sacrifices already suffered for Indian defense and the serious consequences of the recent Japanese successes in the Pacific.

"The main criticism which can be levelled against the British Government is that it has failed to give the right concession at the right time," the La Suisse asserted.

"Nehru's declaration emphasizing the people's decision to resist any aggressors naturally was encouraging to the British and the negotiations have shown that the Allies and Britain did everything possible to obtain Indian satisfaction," the journal declared.

London, however, is said to be maintaining a very pessimistic outlook as it is believed General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in India, now faces a most serious situation in view of the breakdown of the British-Indian negotiations.

JAPANESE-CHINESE CLUB ORGANIZED IN INDO-CHINA

Inaugural Ceremony Attended By Minister Uchiyama and Nanking Envoy

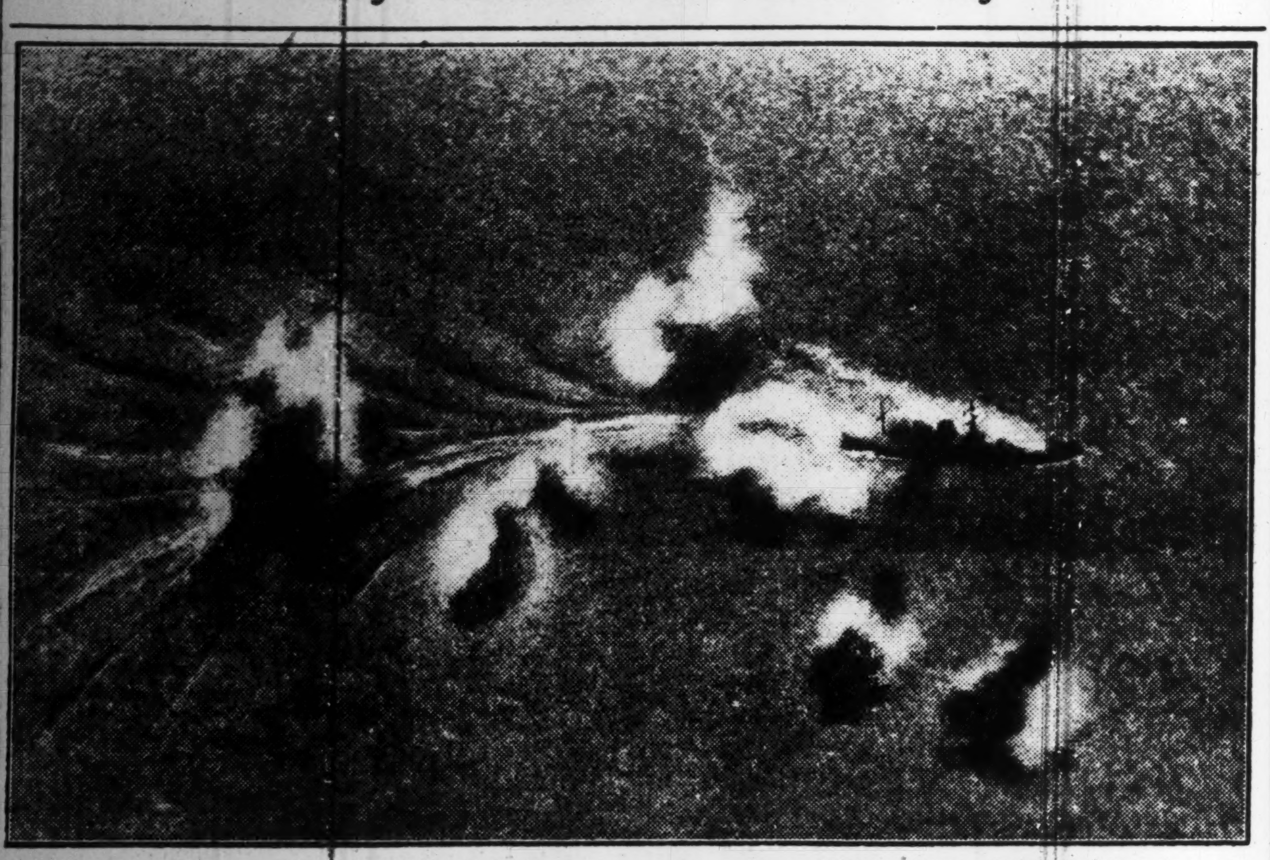
Domei

SAIGON, April 14.—With the object of promoting closer relations between Japanese and Chinese residents in French Indo-China, the inaugural ceremony of the Chinese Traders Club of Southern French Indo-China was held at Cholon today.

The formation of this new organization, composed of Japanese and Chinese, is evident of the cooperative spirit among the Chinese population in Indo-China.

Among these who attended the inauguration ceremony were Iwataro Uchiyama, Japanese Minister to French Indo-China: President Imamichi of the Japanese Association in Saigon; Chang Yung-fu, special Nanking envoy, and the President of the Cholon Trade Association.

Navy Warbirds Get Their Prey



In a recent raid on the port of Akyab in Burma, Japanese Navy fliers wrought heavy damage to enemy facilities, simultaneously destroying many ships lying in the harbor at the time. Shown above is a 3,000-ton type British minelayer receiving direct hits which soon sent it to the bottom. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 371)

War Captives Taken In East Asia Conflict Now Quarter Million

The total number of war prisoners has now reached more than 250,000, with the 40,000 taken in the Bataan operations. In the Malay campaign, the total war prisoners numbered 97,800, in the Java operation they were 93,000, in Hongkong 11,241, in the Netherlands East Indies 5,947, in Burma, 1,706, in the Philippines 1,100, in Guam 643, in British New Guinea 591, and finally in Bataan 40,000. That is to say, the number of war prisoners taken, equals the total population of the city of Nagasaki, which had a population of 252,630 at the time of the last census.

U.S. ADMITS SINKING OF TWO TRANSPORTS

Sunk Off Bali Island and in Port Darwin Harbor in February

Domei

LISBON, April 13.—Admitting the loss of two Army transports, the United States War Department today announced that the 6,211-ton Liberty was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine some 12 miles off Bali Island, in the East Indies, on February 11, while the Meiga was sunk by an enemy attack in the harbor of Port Darwin, on February 19, it is reported here from Washington.

Navy Patrol Active

Of the places considered of military importance in more than 8,000 large and small islands of the Philippines, there is not one single spot where a Japanese warship has not made a sudden appearance at one time or the other. Appearing in the southern seas in the morning, and in the northern waters in the evening, the Japanese Navy is keeping constant guard over a vast area against possible guerilla operations of the enemy remnants.

Following is the account of the blitzkrieg activities of the Imperial Navy as described by an Asahi correspondent who actually took part in the operation with the permission of the Naval officials.

"At 10 p.m. on April 7, the fleet, comprising four warships including two seaplane tenders, left its base in the South for patrol duty in the vicinity of Cebu Island. A peaceful and uneventful voyage continued until a little after midnight on April 9 when an order was given for each man to take up his post.

"Feeling a strange sensation, I ran up the ladder to the deck when I heard someone shout, 'torpedo-ship!' There they were! Two enemy high-speed torpedo-boats lying in wait for the Japanese vessels in a narrow strait between Cebu and Negros Islands. The ships apparently caught sight of the our fleet when it passed beyond them, for they were actually proceeding in our direction at a speed of about 45 knots.

"They could have caught up with the Japanese warships had they tried, but for some reason or the other, they refused to come nearer than 2,000 meters. Finally, one of the boats released a one-ton torpedo, but in such a half-frightened manner, that it never found its mark. It disappeared beyond our vessel, leaving a trace of white foam on the surface of the water.

"Then the enemy started firing

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Navy Units, in Surprise Attack, Smash Up 15 Enemy Vessels in One Hour

Domei

ABOARD A JAPANESE WARSHIP, April 14.—Fifteen large enemy armed merchantmen were sunk in less than one hour in a surprise attack by Japanese warships in waters close to the Indian shores at dawn on April 6, a Japanese naval commander who participated in the battle revealed today.

Describing the sea-battle, he said that the Japanese warships sighted many streaks of smoke from the enemy convoy fleet rising from the horizon at 9:30 a.m. It was still semi-dark but the Japanese fleet was sailing so near the Indian coast that its hills and white forts were faintly visible.

The enemy ships, apparently mistaking the Japanese warships for their own navy, because of the semi-darkness and the closeness of land, continued to sail southward unperturbedly, the commander said.

The Japanese opened fire at 10 a.m., after approaching so close to the enemy fleet that 8-inch guns on the decks of the enemy vessels were clearly visible. Japanese shells, without a miss, crashed into enemy ships before their gun-crews had time to fire, he said.

Many vessels were set afire and a 1,000-ton vessel was the first to sink, followed by 14 others at short intervals. Life-boats were seen leaving the sinking vessels. One boat stayed immobile before a Japanese warship, its occupants helplessly watching the battle. They probably abandoned their efforts to escape and preferred to be picked up by a Japanese warship.

Meanwhile, radiomen in the Japanese warships heard frantic distress signals from the fleeing vessels and land stations answering them.

By 11 a.m., all enemy ships had disappeared, the naval commander said.

Battle Reports Heard

Asahi Service

ABOARD A JAPANESE WARSHIP, April 14.—We were able, for the first time, to learn from the Naval Intelligence Corps who were on board a certain warship at the time of the victorious battle in the Indian Ocean the details of the brilliant achievements scored by the Imperial Units in these waters.

The epochal naval battle that ended in a decisive victory for the Imperial Navy in the Indian Ocean started with the devastating raid over the enemy base at Colombo, Ceylon, at 11 a.m. on April 5.

Immediately upon learning of the approach of the Japanese planes over the island fortress, the best planes of the enemy took off from their base to meet the attack of the Japanese Air Units. For about an hour, the most merciless and bloodiest aerial combat continued, but even the best of the enemy pilots and machines were no match at all against the superior technique of the Japanese airmen.

One by one, such planes, known for their efficiency, as the Hurricane, Spitfire, Swordfish, Albacore Defiant, P.B.Y., etc. were sent crashing toward the ground, leaving ugly traces of black smoke in the air, and at the end of the hour, no fewer than 60 enemy planes, reduced to a mass of twisted steel, were lying in various parts of the island.

Sight 2 Cruisers

The men of the Imperial Air Units, however, were not satisfied with such a "small incident." After sinking 14 or 15 enemy armed merchantmen following the dog-fight, the pilots continued their flight in search of further prey and succeeded toward 3 p.m. in discovering two enemy capital ships trying desperately to reach safety at a point about 350 miles west of Ceylon.

They must be the main force of the remnant British Asiatic Fleet, the airmen contended, and speeding toward the two cruisers, which were later identified as the Cornwall (9,800 tons) and Dorsetshire (9,975 tons), they dove close toward their prey and unleashed the first batch of bombs on one of the enemy capital ships, blasting the superstructure and sending it to the bottom almost instantaneously.

Then their assault was launched on the other vessel. Circling over the enemy ship which was by this time taking a zig-zag course at full speed in a desperate but vain effort to escape the Japanese attack, the pilots nose-dived and released their missiles with deadly accuracy, handing a similar fate to the remaining capital ship.

On the following day, from early in the morning, the Japanese Navy Units launched an operation in a comprehensive area off Calcutta, off Vizagapatam, and off Cocanada while another unit appeared off Madas to attack the enemy merchantmen and transports.

Learning of the approach of the Imperial Fleet, messages appealing for the aid of the British fleet were dispatched endlessly from the enemy vessels, converting the whole of the Bay of Bengal into an inferno not so many hours later.

More Ships Sunk

At one section of the area of battle on the sea, a 10,000-ton class tanker, belching forth columns of black smoke into the air, was being sent to the bottom of the Indian Ocean while at another, a large freighter, its hull broken in half, was quickly sinking below the waves.

Meanwhile, the air units which took off from their carrier to take part in the gigantic operation, sank two tankers of the 5,000-ton class off Vizagapatam and crippled three others, and carrying their operation further toward the continent, attacked the land establishments in Vizagapatam and Cocanada, blasting them to smithereens.

In this manner, the war results achieved by the Imperial Navy Units by noon on April 6 mounted to eight vessels sent down off Calcutta; six off Vizagapatam; five off Madras, or a total of 21 ships including the two sunk by the air units aggregating some 140,000 tons.

This, however, was not the end of the sequence of remarkable accomplishments, as another spectacular war result was achieved on April 9 which began with the mass raid over Trincomali.

The Navy Air Units, which appeared over the enemy base in Trincomali on this day at 11 a.m., were overjoyed when they noticed a large formation of enemy planes, apparently no wiser from their costly experiences three days ago, coming up to meet them.

Down 60 Planes

Another terrific dog-fight was staged, but the result was again an overwhelming victory for the Japanese Forces. Unable to compete with the decisive superiority of the technique displayed by the pilots of the Imperial Navy Air Units, the number of enemy planes speeding on their death-descent increased as the combat progressed, and by the time the sky was cleared of the

(Continued on Page 2)

British Envoy Attacked

The Nichi Nichi quoting neutral sources reported from Rome that Sir Miles Lampson, British Ambassador to Egypt, was subjected to attack by a group of National Socialists, resulting in the death of three British soldiers, reports Domei. The report further said that another group attacked the residence of Prime Minister Mustapha En Nahas Pasha, killing two British guards.

PETAIN ENVISIONING NEW BASIS CABINET; LAVAL STATE CHIEF

Reshuffle Reported Decided at Three-Man Conference—Meet Again Thursday

DARLAN IN DEFENSE POST

More Cooperation With Reich Seen in New Move—Serious Blow to British

D.N.B.

VICHY, April 14.—According to an official anouncement the reformation of the French Government on a new basis was decided upon at a conference between Premier Petain, Admiral Darlan and Pierre Laval. Havas gives the following communique upon this decision: "After his latest interview with Marshal Petain, Pierre Laval had repeated conferences with Admiral Darlan. Today Marshal Petain, Pierre Laval and Admiral Darlan met. They decided on the formation of a new Government on a new basis. On Thursday, Marshal Petain, Pierre Laval and Admiral Darlan will meet again."

The Secretary General for Information, Paul Marion, speaking on the reorganization of the French Government before the French press stated that Pierre Laval would have the title of Chief of the Government and that the title of President or Vice-President of the Ministerial Council would be dropped altogether. Mr. Laval would therefore be responsible only to the Chief of State, Marshal Petain. Mr. Marion further declared that Admiral Darlan would remain successor to the Chief of State adopting the title of Chief Commander of the land, air and naval forces. He would relinquish the title of Minister. Admiral Darlan, however, would be entitled to attend any of the sittings of the Ministerial Council. The great innovation, so Mr. Marion declared, was that Marshal Petain, who, up to now, had been Chief of the State and President of the Ministerial Council, would in future be Chief of State only, renouncing the chairmanship of the Ministerial Council in favor of the Chief of the Government, Pierre Laval.

Cabinet Reshuffle Decided

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, April 14.—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain has decided to reshuffle the Cabinet, after exchanging views with Pierre Laval on the French attitude toward Germany and the reorganization of the Cabinet, and also conferring with Vice-Premier Jean Francois Darlan on April 14, according to reports from Vichy.

Well-informed circles report that the Cabinet reform would be made on April 16, and that Pierre Laval, who had been urging the Petain Cabinet to cooperate with Germany positively, would join the Cabinet as Vice-Premier or Foreign Minister and lead the Cabinet to full cooperation with Germany.

On the other hand, Vice-Premier Darlan will be probably made Defense Minister and undertake the reorganization of French national defense with the cooperation of Germany.

This prospect of France positively cooperating with Germany is seen as a serious blow to the British Government.

The conference of Marshal Petain, Laval and Darlan will be further continued on April 15.

CHINESE CUSTOMS FREED OF ALL BRITISH OFFICERS

Saving of 900,000 Yuan Monthly Results From Replacement By Chinese and Japanese

The wholesale exit of Britons from the Chinese Customs Offices throughout China has cut the monthly payrolls by 900,000 Yuan, the Chugai reported from Shanghai, reports Domei.

The report said that 208 Britons worked for the customs offices in China before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. They resigned soon after Japan's declaration of war on Britain on December 8, 1941, and were replaced by Japanese and Chinese officials.

At the end of January, this year, the report continued, the Chief of the accounts section of the Chinese Maritime Customs discovered that the personnel expenses were saved by 900,000 Yuan monthly by the resignations of the Britons.

The Chugai report further added that prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, 30 officials worked for the Hankow Customs Office, including three Britons and 27 Chinese. The monthly salaries of the three Britons were just equal to the combined monthly payments to 23 Chinese employes, the report said, and the daily duties of the three British officials were the "constant puffing of pipes and routine rounds of the golf links.

New Sight at Mariveles

U.S. NAVY BASE
MARIVELES
STOP

Proudly floating in the breeze, the glorious Sun Banner of the Imperial Forces displaces the American stars and stripes on the flagpost at the former headquarters of the United States Army at Mariveles. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571. Picture telephotoed from Taihoku.)

MECHANICAL FORCES IMPORTANT IN WAR

People Should Acquire More Knowledge in Machinery Training for Future Defense

Stressing the supreme power of the mechanized forces in modern warfare and the necessity of promoting the people's knowledge of machinery for the future defense of the vast area that has come into the hands of Japan, Major Taro Murai of the Imperial Headquarters of the Army Mechanized Forces, in a nation-wide broadcast from 8 p.m. on Tuesday, urged that not only the students and youths but the whole public in general should be well trained and versed in mechanical technique, reports the Nichi Nichi.

Major Murai's speech was, in substance, as follows:

Japan's circle of national defense has come to cover a large area on the globe. Consequently, a new idea and means have become necessary to satisfactorily defend this wide region.

In modern warfare, large manpower must be utilized in the sphere of production behind the guns, and naturally the military defense must be carried out with a limited number of men. Therefore, it becomes urgent to utilize efficient mechanized forces and powerful arms for compensating the shortage of manpower.

By powerful arms are meant weapons, which can give full scope to their efficiency with as little manpower as possible. Only by an army equipped with this sort of efficient arms, can the defense of Greater East Asia be completed.

Two Essential Weapons

Warplanes and mechanized forces, consisting of tanks and armored cars, are the most important of modern weapons. These two are to the army what wheels are to a car. Engines are essential to the army in modern times in the same or to a greater degree as horses were in the past. Engines will remain the kernel of military activities for the coming several centuries.

Consequently, it has become an urgent necessity that as many people as possible be well versed in handling, at least, the motorcar. If every new recruit entering the barracks every year is able to drive an automobile, military education will be very much facilitated and remarkable progress may be expected, in military training. Therefore, those who will join the tank or motorcar corps, are all requested to have the knowledge of driving and repairing automobiles beforehand.

The Education Ministry issued a decree last year urging all the middle schools and youths' schools in the country to train the students in mechanical appliances. But the present condition as to this is yet far from satisfactory.

Training in mechanical apparatuses is, of course, very complicated because of the difficulty in choosing capable teachers, and in obtaining the materials required. In con-

(Continued on Page 2)

HOT POLLING LIKELY AS 1,102 REGISTERED

Predominance of Vote-Seekers Over Number of Offices Available Marked

With the total registration of candidates now reaching 1,102 two electoral districts in Tokyo Prefecture and one in Osaka, have candidates numbering more than four times the members to be elected, and in 87 other districts they number more than double the available seats, according to an investigation made by the Home Ministry up to Tuesday afternoon.

The total registration of 1,102 as of Tuesday afternoon consisted of 365 present members of the House of Representatives, 67 former members and 670 new men.

Because of the large number of office-seekers, the campaign is expected to be quite bitterly fought, and at the same time there have already appeared many candidates who had withdrawn from the campaign.

Up to 4 p.m., Tuesday, 57 candidates had cancelled their candidacy although they had registered, but, of this number, three have again registered for election, thus making the total cancellations 54 in all.

In this connection, it is reported that more cancellations would take place before April 20 as candidates withdrawing from the campaign previous to that day would enjoy the privilege of having their deposits refunded.

Districts where candidates already number more than four times the members to be elected are the following three:

District	Members to be elected	Candidates registered
Tokyo, No. 4	4	18
Tokyo, No. 5	5	23
Osaka, No. 4	4	16

District where candidates number more than three times the members to be elected are 17:

District	Members to be elected	Candidates registered
Hokkaido, No. 1	4	13
Hokkaido, No. 3	3	9
Yamagata, No. 2	4	14
Fukushima, No. 3	3	9
Tokyo, No. 3	4	13
Tokyo, No. 6	5	16
Kanagawa, No. 1	3	9
Niigata, No. 1	3	11
Toyama, No. 3	3	9
Gifu, No. 2	3	11
Kyoto, No. 2	3	9
Aichi, No. 1	5	15
Wakayama, No. 1	3	9
Ehime, No. 2	3	10
Fukuoka, No. 2	5	15
Oita, No. 1	4	12
Aomori, No. 2	3	11

Election districts where candidates number more than two times the members to be elected reached 77, including Hokkaido, Nos. 2 and 4; Aomori, No. 1; Iwate, No. 2; Miyagi, Nos. 1 and 2; Akita, Nos. 1 and 2; Yamagata, No. 1; Fukushima, Nos. 1 and 2; Ibaraki, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Tochigi, No. 1; Gumma, No. 2; Saitama, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Chiba, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Tokyo, Nos. 1 and 2; Kanagawa, Nos. 2 and 3; Niigata,

(Continued on Page 2)

INDIA TROOPERS HELP JAPANESE IN ACTION AT LANDING ON CEBU

First Instance in History of Military Cooperation—Drive Off Planes

DUM-DUMS USED BY ENEMY

American Commander, Captured At Bataan, Says Japanese Are Greatest Warriors

Domei

CEBU ISLAND, April 14.—In the first instance in history of Indian military cooperation with Japan more than 100 Indian soldiers who were captured by the Japanese in the Battle of Singapore, participated in the Japanese landing campaign on Cebu Island in the Philippines on April 10, it was revealed today.

When American planes attempted to check the advance of Japanese transports toward the shore, the Indian contingent, manned anti-aircraft guns and raked them with intensive fire despite enemy machine-gun attack.

Dum-Dum Bullets Used

It has been proven conclusively that American and Filipino forces resisting Japanese occupation of Cebu have fired dum-dum bullets according to a Yomiuri dispatch from Cebu today, reports Domei.

Wounds of injured Japanese soldiers have revealed gaping holes measuring a full inch in diameter which are caused by shattering bullets.

The nose of such dum-dum bullets are sliced cross fashion at the point which rips outward in four directions as it strikes the body and then painfully tears its way into the victim's flesh.

The Japanese Forces incensed by this illegal act of American barbarism are thrashing remaining American and Filipino resistance in Cebu Island with increased fury, the dispatch concluded.

Enemy Pays Tribute

Domei

BATAAN FRONT, April 14.—Major-General Jones, Commander of the First Army Corps in Bataan and one of the four highest ranking American officers captured by the Japanese in Bataan today remarked that he was quite satisfied with his lot for his captors indeed are the world's greatest soldiers.

Major-General Jones admitted that the fearless and death-defying Japanese infantry against whom resistance was encouragement for increased fury of attack, has been the greatest dread of the American and Filipino troops.

For outstanding bravery and sheer physical as well as spiritual strength the Japanese rank in a class all their own, Major-General Jones readily confessed.

Little Interest in Surrender

The commander-in-chief of the American Army on Bataan, Major-General King, surrendered, but this was of little concern to the majority of the Japanese besieging forces, who moved on down south with the adamant decision of occupying the whole of Corregidor, an Asahi field dispatch from Bataan on Tuesday revealed.

It was last Thursday, the dispatch says, that Major-General King and some of his staff officers came up to Lamao to offer their surrender, at that time many Japanese troops pushing southward, were passing through the sector.

Two Asahi field reporters, who started from Limay in the early morning of last Thursday following a certain Japanese Unit, entered Lamao on the same day just in time to see the surrendering commander talk with a certain Japanese unit-commander. This fact, however, did not attract the attention of the passing Japanese troops, many of whom said "That's not our concern," and moved on to inflict more damage to the remnants of the enemy at Corregidor. These soldiers apparently thought that the mere incident of the enemy commander's surrender was not enough to revenge their comrades' death to which the surrender was largely due, the Asahi reporters asserted.

There was one pathetic sight which melted the hearts of the reporters. The driver of the car in which Major-General King rode in was a Filipino youth whose wife and children were supposed to be living in Manila. He was almost frantic with the desire to ascertain the safety of his loved ones. He told the reporters that the American officers were exceedingly cruel in their treatment of Filipino soldiers, so much so, that some of the soldiers fired at their officers.

When the unit which the Asahi reporters had joined, started from a point north of Limay, they knew nothing about the surrender of the enemy commander. All the officers and men, therefore, moved on with

(Continued on Page 2)

5,000 WOMEN HERE TO GUIDE BEREAVED

Preparation Completed to Welcome 30,000 Members for Special Yasukuni Rites

Five thousand members of the Dai-Nippon Women's Society will make preparations to welcome the 30,000 members of the bereaved families, who will attend the Special Yasukuni Shrine Festival, reports the Asahi.

From April 15 to April 20, groups of 75 members each will take turns to prepare gifts and sacred wine to be given to the bereaved families.

From April 21 to April 23, the members will go from daybreak to Tokyo, Uyeno, Shinagawa, and Shinjuku stations to help the arriving bereaved families with their baggage and will guide them to their respective hotels.

During their 10 days' stay in Tokyo, tea will be served to them by the members of the society at the Yasukuni Shrine compound, the Municipal First Middle School, the natatorium in the outer garden of the Meiji Shrine and in the barracks of the Second and Third Corps of East Tokyo. The society members will also go to the hotels every day and guide them through the city.

At the military review on April 29, lunch and tea will be served to them at their reserved section of the Yoyogi parade grounds.

From April 29 to May 1, at the time of their departure, the society members will again guide them to the stations and see to their baggage.

Since the uniform of the members is still left undecided, the members will come in those of their former societies, the National Women's Defense Society and the Patriotic Women's Society. White bands bearing the name of the new society will be worn over their former uniforms.

Meanwhile, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, chairman of the festival committee, and his committee members have succeeded in getting the assistance of the Railways Ministry to see to the comfort of the families on their trip.

Special trains will be provided for them from April 19 to 9 a.m. of April 23 on their way to Tokyo and from April 29 to May 1 for their return trip.

U.S. Admits Sinking Of Two Transports

(Continued From Page 1)

tracer bullets which were followed by machine-gun fire. Instead of bringing the main batteries into action for such small fry, our men fired from a gun at the stern of the vessel. Soon afterward, the machine-gun bullets, which were showering on the portside came to an abrupt stop.

"Vaguely, in the distance, I could see a black object about to plunge into the water while another was quickly disappearing into the darkness. Not so long afterward, bright moonlight flooded the entire area and I saw a number of planes taking off from the seaplane tender, apparently on their way to discover and deal a fatal blow to the escaped torpedo-boat.

"Just before dawn they flew back to the ship and reported that the enemy boat had been sent to the bottom immediately.

"Toward 5 a.m. we came across a large transport carrying troops for the landing on Cebu at the southernmost point of Negros Island. A number of men standing beside me on the deck were saying to each other: 'It's a good thing we properly dealt with those torpedo-boats because otherwise, these transports would have been exposed to extreme danger. The enemy courage is increased a thousand-fold when attacking an unarmed ship, you know!'"

Mechanical Forces Important in War

(Continued From Page 1)

sideration of the emergency we are now facing, the nation is requested to surmount the various difficulties and make every effort for this purpose.

Mechanical Knowledge Important

One thing which should be specially stressed concerning the training in mechanical knowledge, is that those on the teaching staff should not forget the spiritual training of the students.

Training must first of all be based on cultivating in the minds of these students the spirit of sharing the same fate as the tanks and cars they handle. Lacking this guiding principle, the drill will prove "Ploughing the field, and forgetting the seed."

The Youth Association of Tokyo Municipality conducted this year a course for 750 experts and 15,000 members of the Association in practical motorcar training. The headquarters of the Mechanized Forces pays highest praise to this association for its sincere zeal and bold planning.

He ardently wished that not only the students and youths but all the Japanese people should strive to promote their knowledge and interest in this matter.

Moreover, he declared that the engineers and technicians concerned should make efforts to improve their technique, thereby to contribute to the progress of the mechanized forces of this country.

Press Comments

Wednesday, April 15

ASAHI—Useless Anglo-American Military Conference
KOKUMIN—America and Britain Lose East Asia
YOMIURI—Dispatch of Pioneers

Useless Anglo-American Military Conference

ASAHI—General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Harry L. Hopkins, Lease-Lend Administrator, who are visiting London at present, have been holding a series of conferences with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Minister for War Production Oliver Lyttelton. A number of representatives of the fighting services of the two countries are also reported to have been participating in the conferences.

Undoubtedly the current Anglo-American conference in London is closely related with the Allied nations' war council in Washington. Greatly alarmed and irritated by the successive setbacks the Anglo-American forces have suffered in the entire area of the Pacific Ocean, Malaya, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, Burma and more recently in the Indian Ocean, they are desperately trying to reconstruct their war structure, which we can by no means overlook.

Realizing the lack of their war preparations and serious miscalculation of the enemy's fighting power, both the United States and Britain are feverishly trying to strengthen their armaments. In view of heavy losses they have suffered already in Hawaiian waters, the Southwestern Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, rapid repletion of their fighting strength will be extremely difficult.

Although public opinion in the United States has been urging the Government to take up a positive offensive as soon as possible, the repletion of their armaments both in the European continent and the Pacific Ocean is a pre-requisite for such a move. Moreover, questions relative to the transportation of arms and munitions are other matters which command their special consideration at this moment. Naturally, the concentration of their military forces on certain fronts is another question to be discussed among them.

The main objective of General Marshall's current visit to England is undoubtedly for the discussion of the above questions with the British authorities. Possibility of offensives on the Germans and ways and means for the extension of aid toward the Soviet Union must undoubtedly be the main subjects of their discussion.

The so-called offensive structure of the Anglo-American Powers is by no means an easy task as is thought by some people in those countries. Besides the repletion of armaments, the fighting spirit of their officers and men is of prime importance. Even if they succeed in reinforcing their forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, it will be almost next to impossible to start positive offensives as they have already lost their main bases of operation. The situation is quite similar on the European front.

Although we expect, that the current conference will end rather fruitless, we must, at the same time, note the fact that the enemy are desperately trying to retrieve their rapidly declining fortunes.

America and Britain Lose East Asia

KOKUMIN—Carrying allegedly impregnable strongholds on the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines, one after another, the Imperial Forces recently completed the occupation of the entire peninsula. The fate of the island of Corregidor, the last American base in the Philippines, is now hanging in the balance.

Meantime, due to violent artillery and air attacks by our Naval Units on key strategic bases on the eastern coast of the Indian mainland and the island of Ceylon, the situation in India and the Indian Ocean has made a sudden change. Moreover, the Anglo-Indian negotiations at New Delhi, for which Sir Stafford Cripps was dispatched as the British special envoy, finally has ended in failure. From these facts, we cannot but conclude that Anglo-American influence in East Asia has made a wholesale retreat.

Manila, capital of the Philippines, and other key points on the islands have been placed under the Japanese occupation, and peace and order in those regions are rapidly being restored under our military administration. Despite this fact, the enemy, taking advantage of natural strongholds on the Bataan Peninsula and the island of Corregidor, have continued useless resistance for the past three months.

By defending this last base, the United States has been vainly trying to regain their fortunes in concert with Britain, Australia, Chungking and India. With the fall of the Bataan Peninsula, the fate of Corregidor is now completely sealed. Thus the United States has been completely vanquished from the Southwestern Pacific region and the banner of the stars and stripes is now expelled from East Asia forever.

The British retreat from India is more serious and even more fatal than the defeat of the United States in the Philippines. Attacks by the Imperial Navy Units on India and the Indian Ocean dealt annihilating blows to the British fleet there as well as on key military establishments on the eastern coast of the Indian mainland. Thus, the Imperial Navy has seized almost complete the control of the Indian Ocean.

The control of the Indian Ocean by the Imperial Forces has seriously affected the Anglo-Indian negotiations. There are undoubtedly multiple reasons for the rejection of the British proposals by India, but it is quite likely that the Indian leaders weighed the prevailing world situation in order to decide their final attitude. When the powerful Imperial Forces are at the door of India to aid the independence of India, the Indian leaders will naturally refrain from entering the war uselessly on the British side. Thus, the Anglo-Indian negotiations came to a rupture and their relations will naturally aggravate in the future.

India's future attitude still remains a question. Sir Stafford seems to have not given up hope for India's cooperation, while Premier Churchill said that he is planning to create better understanding between them for their common defense. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress Party, is reported to be expecting the reopening of Anglo-Indian negotiations a few months hence.

Dispatch of Pioneers

YOMIURI—In accordance with the Government's policy already decided upon, for the rehabilitation of the occupied areas and development of resources in the South, the correct people must be sent to those regions as soon as possible. With our military operations in the southern regions entering the second stage, the policy of the Government and the Army for the development of the South has been made clear.

It has been made clear in this connection by the War Office authorities that, avoiding the establishment of development companies, experiences and talents among the civilians will be fully utilized for the development of those regions.

The Government has recently decided to send more than 1,000 people, mostly connected with agricultural work, to the South as the first group of pioneers. The decision may be said as a timely step at this moment.

For the rehabilitation and further development of resources in the South, a number of experts connected with the mining industry have already been devoting themselves to the problems current there. Their unselfish activities have often been reported by the Army authorities.

We are now to send the first batch of pioneers for agricultural and forestry development in the South. It is sincerely hoped that they will fully utilize their rich experiences and display their special knowledge in the development undertakings.

In this connection, we hope the Government and the Army will prepare to send more pioneers successively in the future, exercising utmost care in the selection of these people. The training of pioneers in accordance with the fixed policy must also be undertaken in the future.

India Troopers Help Japanese in Action At Landing on Cebu

(Continued From Page 1)

a firm decision of annihilating all the enemy remnants found on their way. It was after the first contingents had swept the same route but some more mopping up was needed to secure peace in the practically occupied zone.

Many Natives Met

On their way the unit met many native residents carrying white flags. A small child, about five years old, was found among the residents with a white flag larger than himself held laboriously in both his hands. The road wound along the coast and on the right-hand side were seen many high mountains thickly covered with jungles. Guns were heard in action, and the tempo of their fire eloquently bespoke of the fierce battles being staged by the Imperial Forces against the enemy hidden in the thickets.

As the unit neared Limay, the road was found littered with many articles left by the retreating enemy. Among them were found rifles, cartridge cases and shirts. Some high-angle guns, with tractors attached to them, were seen deserted with their muzzles vacantly pointing skyward.

The town of Limay, once noted for the airfield located in its vicinity, had been almost reduced to ashes. Smoke was rising here and there from the sites of the sugar factories, of which the town had many. No sugar was found. If any, it was as black as burnt sugar could be. The unit however, found many cans of gasoline thrown away on the roadside, which were duly appropriated to add to the fuel of the unit's armored cars and tanks.

When the unit entered Lamao, the seashore shone black under the scorching sun, this peculiar color was due to the abundance of iron sand found in the neighborhood. Off the shore there were seen the masts of many enemy vessels, the hulks of which were sunk in the sea, hapless victims of the shells and bombs driven into them by the Imperial Forces.

Important Work Ahead

The enemy commander, Major-General King, was found surrounded by some of his staff officers, a few white flags held in their hands. They were waiting for the coming of a Japanese commander who arrived on the scene to hear what these officers would say. Members of the passing unit made casual observations of the miserable plight of the American officers. However, they all had little interest, for they moved on as much as to say that they had a more important task in giving the fatal blow to the enemy at Corregidor.

FILIPINOS DESIROUS TO LEARN JAPANESE

Japanese Pastor and Wife Teach Language to Large Classes in Greater Manila

By a Domei Correspondent

MANILA, April 14.—Since its occupation by Japanese Forces more than 100 days ago, Manila has been fully restored to its former condition of peace and order as Greater Manila while the American and Filipino troops have reached the end of their resistance in the jungles of Bataan.

There is assurance and hope in the hearts of those who live in Greater Manila as they assume their place in the new Greater East Asia.

In the midst of this elevating atmosphere the inhabitants in and around Manila City are revealing remarkable interest in the Japanese language.

Familiar words of Japan flow from the windows of the Japan Culture Hall in the heart of Escolta Arcade, the Ginza of Greater Manila as a Japanese pastor and his wife conduct their daily classes in the Japanese language.

The Japanese reverend has been supervising both elementary and advanced classes for approximately 100 willing Filipino pupils since the eviction of American forces from Manila in January.

The two voluntary Japanese teachers are proud of their students who manifest splendid aptitude for the Japanese language by their quick mastery of the "kata kana," elementary Japanese alphabet, as well as the complicated "kanjis" or Chinese characters, after brief training.

These students range in age from a 16-year-old girl of Spanish descent to a grizzled Filipino gentleman of 60. Their occupations are equally varied including teachers and even members of the municipal administration.

This interest in the Japanese language augurs well for the Japanese civil and military authorities whose genuine efforts have won the confidence and trust of the peoples of Greater Manila.

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION IN OCCUPIED AREA TALKED

Friendly Nationals Will Be Allowed to Take Part, in Principle, Says Spokesman

The question of the participation of friendly nationals in the ordinary economic activities in the Japanese occupied territories in the South formed the main topic of discussion at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, presided over by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, Wednesday.

Commenting on a statement in the latest issue of the Nippon Hyoron to the effect that the War of Greater East Asia is not a racial war, a foreign correspondent inquired of Mr. Hori if the friendly nationals will be allowed to participate in the economic activities in the southern lands under Japanese control.

The Spokesman replied that the question depended on the situation on the spot.

"I cannot tell how long such a situation may last," said Mr. Hori, "but in principle, all friendly nationals will be allowed to participate in the ordinary economic activities in the Japanese occupied territories in the South."

Asked if he meant only Malaya, the Spokesman said he meant not only Malaya, but also the Philippines, the East Indies, and other Japanese occupied territories.

ENVOY IS MALTREATED AS BRITISH BREAK PACT

Gentleman's Agreement Unobserved—Von Therman Experiences Many Indignities

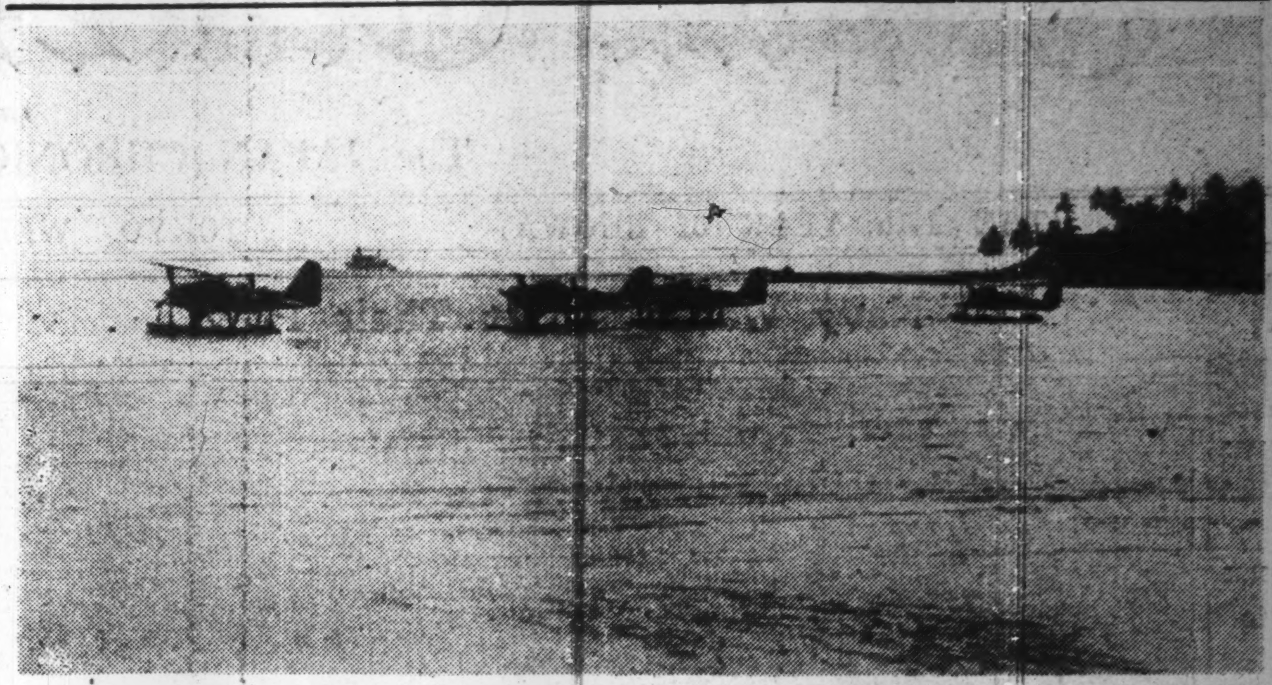
D.N.B.

MADRID, April 13.—The disgusting treatment of the German Ambassador to Buenos Aires, Baron von Therman, which has been contrary to the agreement reached between Germany and Great Britain, has become known in reports published in the Spanish press.

Von Therman traveled together with his wife from Buenos Aires on board the Spanish steamer Monte Gorbea which arrived at Lisbon in March. The Monte Gorbea was first intercepted and hastily searched by two American vessels. Two days later, the ship was again stopped by two British auxiliary cruisers which forced her to follow her to the West African port of Bathurst. The commander of one of the ships, the Victorian Castle, declared that he had been waiting for the Monte Gorbea since her departure from Buenos Aires. The ship was subjected to the most thorough search including the ship's cargo. The Ambassador and his wife were also searched although they protested against this action by word and in writing by referring to the gentleman's agreement between Germany and Britain and to the guarantee of safe conduct given by the British Embassy in Buenos Aires.

In the course of this search, the sum of $2,000 a hunting gun and a pistol were taken away from the Ambassador. His luggage was also searched, although the Ambassador himself was allowed to be present. Afterward, the Ambassador found many articles missing.

The Eyes of the Navy



Much of the success scored by the Japanese Imperial Navy in the present War of Greater East Asia is attributed to the "eyes" of the navy, namely the Navy's well-trained air force, whose role is to seek the prey and direct the naval surface units to the spot by flashing back to the base the position of the enemy. In the picture above is a unit of aircraft attached to the Japanese Navy poised for flight somewhere in the Pacific. (Censored by the Navy Ministry. No. 571).

Dog Lays Down Life, Carrying Out Duty, At Bataan Despite 7 Wounds Received

In the shadow of that historic drive of the Japanese Forces down the Bataan Peninsula, is the gallant figure of a military dog named Alma, which successfully executed its mission of orderly duty despite seven severe wounds it had received from enemy gunfire, and then died no less gloriously and tragically than the many soldiers who sacrificed their lives for the nation's cause, reports a Yomiuri correspondent from somewhere in the Bataan front.

Recounting the tragic but heroic role played by the faithful dog, the correspondent gave the following story.

"It was in the headquarters of the Maruyama Unit at a point 200 meters back of the foremost front when it all happened," he declared. "The communication between the headquarters and the Uedo Company on the first line had been cut off. The spot was too near to the enemy to open communication by wireless or by telephone. Yet the liaison with the foremost line was an urgent necessity.

"Meanwhile, the enemy shells fell incessantly plowing up the earth nearby. The sound of gunfire from both the enemy and the Japanese position was almost deafening.

"As the men and officers at the headquarters were patiently waiting for some communication from the first line, a small black object appeared on the ridge.

Carries Out Mission

"As the soldiers watched the figure, it became larger and larger. The men soon recognized it as Alma from its figure, as the dog was the pet of the unit. 'Thank God, we got the report.' All the men and officers shouted Banzai.

"But the anxiety for the dog's safety as it had to pass through a screen of gunfire, grew more and more in the minds of those who watched.

"Among them, the most anxious was Superior Private Takatsune Kiba, who had been in charge of Alma. Private Kiba was confident that his canine friend in the camp was sure to carry out the mission, for Alma had always been lucky in the Nomonhan and North China campaigns in which it had taken part.

"As the enemy gunfire was so fierce, however, Private Kiba could not help being worried about the safety of his dog. He could only pray to God for the safe arrival of Alma.

"At that moment, a big enemy shell fell with a thunderous roar in the area between the first line and the camp, blowing up a cloud of sand where it fell. The figure of the dog disappeared for a moment in the screen of earth.

"As the soldiers watched the scene in thrilling suspense, Alma again appeared out of the cloud of dust. The dog was, however, staggering, blood oozing from its body, and a little later, it fell to the ground. Alma must have received a severe wound.

His Last Spurt

"The soldiers were eager to run out to rescue the pet but the enemy gunfire was too intense for them to do so. As they were grinding their teeth with vexation, the faithful animal rose up and began to run with amazing speed. It must have been its last spurt. Private Kiba frantically called 'Alma, Alma.'

"The poor dog seemed to recognize his master's voice and was accelerating its speed, when it again fell flat on the ground. It had already reached a point about 50 meters from the camp. Notwithstanding the fierce gunfire, private Kiba disregarding his own safety ran up to where his loving animal rolled over and cried, 'Steady, Steady! Alma. It is a mere scratch.'

"But, it was not a 'mere scratch.' Alma was wounded in seven places all over its body. Red blood was gushing forth from its neck. The dog had sacrificed its life in carrying out its duty.

"The orderly document, which had been stained with Alma's blood, was brought to the Commander of the Maruyama Unit.

"Subsequently, it was not long after that when a order of charge was given to storm the Bataan Peninsula."

REICH RAIDERS SINK MORE ALLIED SHIPS

Get 2 U.S. Vessels in Arctic—12 More Sunk in Atlantic Including 7 Tankers

D.N.B.

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS April 14.—The following special bulletin was issued today: German submarines and fighter planes dealt further heavy blows on enemy shipping. In the Arctic region, submarines attacked an enemy convoy coming from Murmansk and sank two U.S. merchantmen totaling 12,200 gross register tons. One of these steamers had already previously been damaged by bombs from German planes. Fighter planes sank one tanker of 4,000 gross register tons and damaged another large merchant ship so severely that its total loss must be reckoned with. Both these vessels belonged to the same convoy.

In the Atlantic, German submarines sank 12 enemy merchant ships totaling 104,000 gross register tons. Nearly all these ships, which included seven large tankers, were sunk directly off the U.S. East coast.

The enemy has further lost 15 merchant ships with a total tonnage of 120,000 gross register tons.

This new blow on U.S. and British shipping must be regarded as most significant since from January 1, 1942, British and American shipping has lost a total of over 2,000,600 tons of space by actions of the Axis Powers. Of this total, German submarines, surface craft and air-force accounted for 1,500,000 gross register tons, Japanese Forces have sunk about 400,000 tons and Italian forces 125,000 gross register tons. To this total must be added the very considerable number of vessels which have been severely damaged during this period and which amount to several hundred thousand tons. These vessels, moreover, will not be available for some time to come and they will be choking British and U.S shipyards, thus retarding the construction of new vessels. No figures are at present available as to the construction of new shipping space in British shipyards. However, the U.S. shipping board gives the amount of new construction at the U.S. shipyards during the year 1941 as totaling 700,000 gross register tons. This means that within a little over three months, three times as many gross register tons of enemy shipping space has been sunk than was constructed on all shipyards of America in 1941.

Oshima Emphasizes Axis' Determination To Bulgarian Chiefs

Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, who visited Sofia on April 11, had a series of interviews with Bulgarian leaders, including Premier Bogdan Filov, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri quoting Sofia messages. Although the contents of their conversations were not divulged, the dispatch said Ambassador Oshima is understood to have emphasized that the Axis Powers will proceed for the establishment of a New Order in East Asia and Europe by strengthening their relations based on the Tripartite Alliance.

15 Vessels of Enemy Smashed in an Hour

(Continued From Page 1)

enemy planes, another batch of 60 "prides of the British" were lying completely wrecked on the ground.

Before returning to their base, the men in the Japanese Navy Air Units blasted the military establishments on Ceylon and sank one destroyer, one mine-sweeper and six armed merchant ships besides causing serious damage to another enemy destroyer.

It was just as they were about to return to their base when the British aircraft carrier, Hermes (11,000 tons), thinking that the coast was clear, returned to its base in Ceylon. Without wasting a second, the Japanese pilots launched their attack and in a twinkling, the only aircraft carrier of the British Indian Ocean Fleet met its end as it sank to its grave at the bottom of the sea.

Hot Polling Likely As 1,102 Registered

(Continued From Page 1)

Nos. 2 and 3; Yamanashi, No. 1; Nagano, Nos. 1 and 4; Shizuoka, Nos. 2 and 3; Toyama, No. 2; Ishikawa, Nos. 1 and 2; Fukui, No. 1; Gifu Nos. 1 and 3; Aichi, Nos. 2, 3 and 5; Shiga, No. 1; Tokyo, No. 1; Osaka, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 6; Hyogo, Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5; Nara, No. 1; Wakayama, No. 2; Shimane, No. 2; Okayama, Nos. 1 and 2; Hiroshima, Nos. 1 and 2; Yamaguchi, No. 2; Tokushima, Nos. 1 and 2; Kagawa, No. 1; Ehime, No. 3; Kochi, Nos. 1 and 2; Fukuoka, Nos. 3 and 4; Saga, No. 2; Oita, No. 2; Miyazaki, No. 1; Kagoshima, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Okinawa, No. 1; and Tottori, Nos. 1.

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